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STANLEY

TOOL GUIDE

STANLEY

"THE TOOL BOX OF THE WORLD"

USE AND CARE OF TOOLS



IF IT is true that "a man is known by the company he keeps," it is quite true that "a craftsman is known by the tools he keeps—and how he keeps them." Occasionally good work may be turned out with poor tools, but in such a case the result is only the unusual accomplishment of a worker of superior skill. The beginner will find it safer to consider himself an average rather than an exceptional craftsman. As such, he will need every advantage obtainable to accomplish good results. More than anything else, good tools will give him the best possible start toward the acquiring of skill and will give him lasting satisfaction. They will prove to be his best friends.

Have you ever seen a skilled cabinet maker or pattern maker purchase tools? In the first place, he goes to a reliable dealer and asks for a reliable brand. These precautions constitute his guarantee of first-class quality. You will next see him weigh the tool in his hand and handle it in all possible working positions. It must "feel good" and have the right balance. You'll find he spends as much time in selecting a tool as most men do in picking out a suit of clothes. If he, with all his skill, requires nothing but the best, what can the beginner with little or no skill hope to accomplish with tools the expert would reject? Don't let a poor tool spoil one of the most fascinating hobbies known.

It is far better to own a few good tools than any number of poor ones. By the same token, it is far better to master a few tools than to have a smattering of knowledge concerning a large number. A good way to guard against such a possibility is to purchase tools on the budget plan. Start a "buy-a-tool-a-week" or "buy-a-tool-a-month" club with yourself. With such a plan you will not only feel their cost far less, but you'll have an opportunity to get acquainted with the one you have just purchased, before a new one arrives on your bench to divide your attention. If your plan calls for the purchase of only one tool at a time, you will be more likely to purchase a good one and less apt to "stretch" your money over a number of poor ones.

When a new tool arrives at your bench, your first job is to get thoroughly acquainted with it. This Tool Guide has been prepared as a means of giving you a proper introduction to your tools. Follow its advice and you'll find that you and the new tool have become old friends before another tool arrives on the scene.

Learn all about it. Take it apart and put it together. Work with it on scrap wood until you are its master. Practice every known operation it affords. Most of them have been illustrated in this book. Handle it carefully and correctly and you can do with it anything and everything for which it is designed. Treat it badly and you'll accomplish nothing with it but poor work.

Whenever you leave the work you are doing with a tool, wipe it off and put it carefully away. A tool panel on which every tool has a place of its own is recommended rather than the usual tool box. Such a panel eliminates the possible snipping of keen edges, which often occurs when sharp tools are piled in a box. At the same time the panel keeps each tool in plain view of the worker. This eliminates searching for tools, which for some reason always seem to be at the bottom of the box.

Keep a light film of oil on your tools to prevent possible rusting and above all else keep them sharp. A dull edge is not only inefficient but often actually dangerous. When a tool becomes dull, learn to sharpen it yourself.

A good tool is a life-long investment and the craftsman's best friend. Treat it as such and you'll be repaid a thousand times in the results you obtain from its use. When you have learned how to choose, use, and keep good tools, you will no longer require this Tool Guide. You can then hand it to some amateur with the compliments of an expert!

STANLEY TOOLS EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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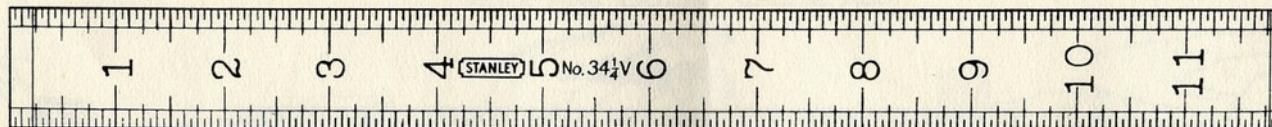
TRADE MARK
THE TOOL BOX OF THE WORLD

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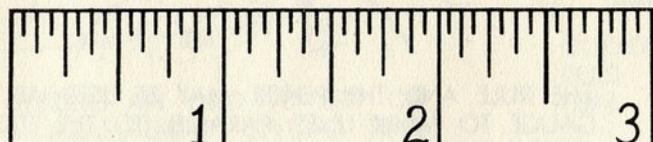
THE ONE FOOT RULE

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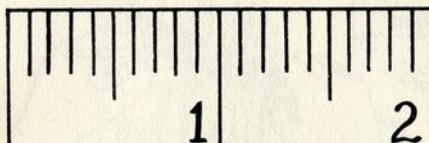
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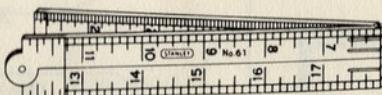
SIXTEENTH INCH GRADUATIONS



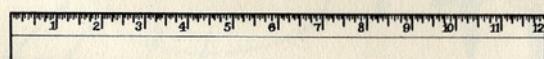
TENTH INCH GRADUATIONS



ZIG ZAG RULE

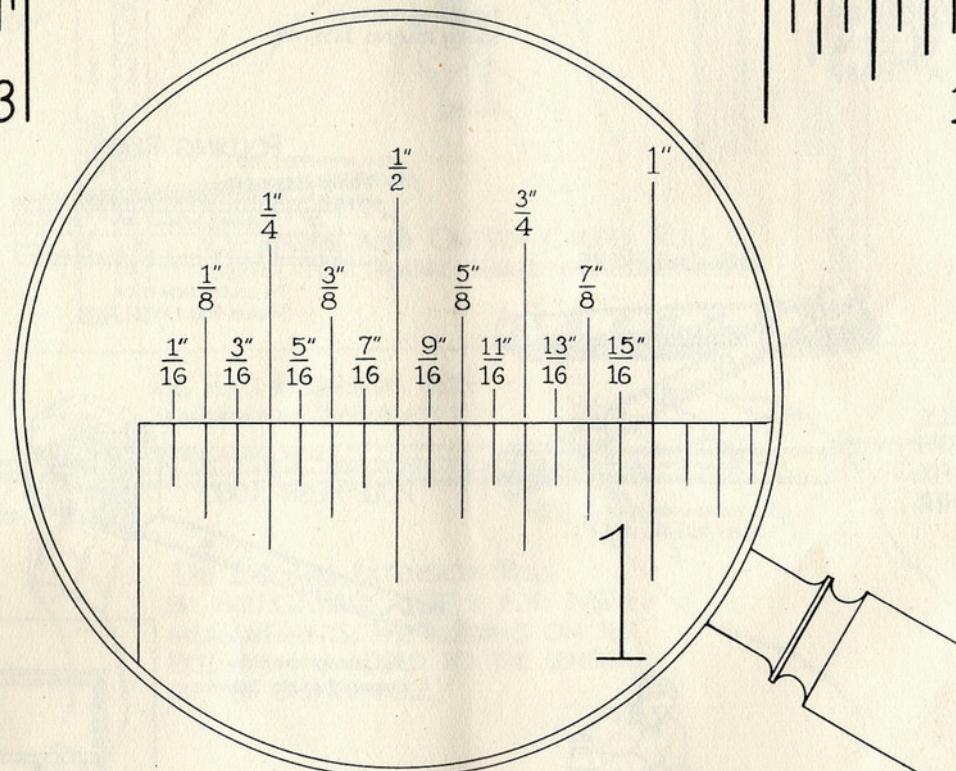


FOLDING RULE

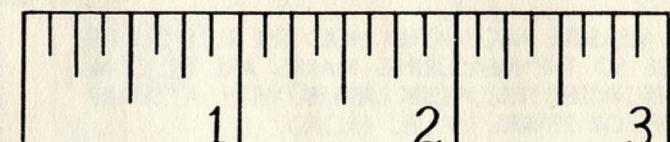


DESK RULE OR RULER

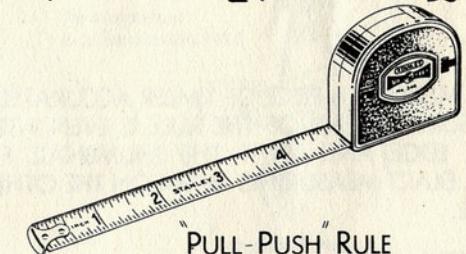
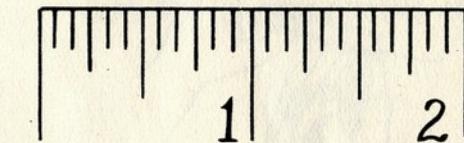
BENCH RULE



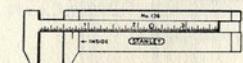
EIGHTH INCH GRADUATIONS



TWELFTH INCH GRADUATIONS

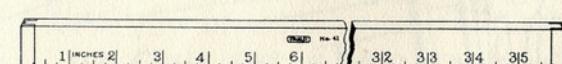


"PULL-PUSH" RULE



CALIPER RULE

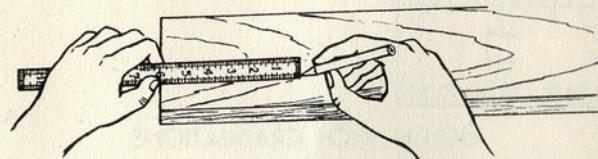
TABLE OF MEASURE					
Inches	Feet	Yards	Fathoms	Rods	Furlongs Mile
12 =	1				
3 =		1			
6 =	2 =		1		
16 1/2 =	5 1/2 =	2 3/4 =	1		
660 =	220 =	110 =	40 =	1	
5280 =	1760 =	880 =	320 =	8 =	1



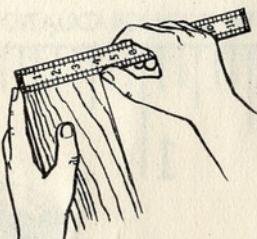
YARD STICK

**HOW TO USE
STANLEY MEASURING RULES**

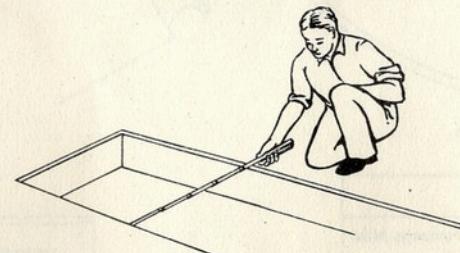
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TO MEASURE ACCURATELY HOLD THE RULE ON ITS EDGE SO THE MEASURING MARKS ARE IN CONTACT WITH THE WORK. MARK WITH A SHARP KNIFE OR PENCIL.

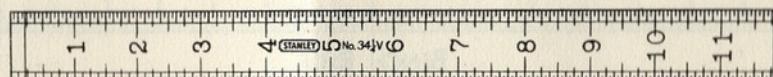


TO MEASURE A PIECE OF TIMBER ACCURATELY, BE SURE THE END OF THE RULE IS EVEN WITH THE EDGE AND WITH THE THUMBNAIL FIX THE EXACT MEASURING MARK ON THE OTHER SIDE.



THE ZIG ZAG RULE IS USEFUL FOR TAKING OR LAYING OFF LONG OR SHORT MEASUREMENTS. IT IS STIFF ENOUGH TO MEASURE ACROSS HORIZONTAL OPENINGS.

BENCH RULE

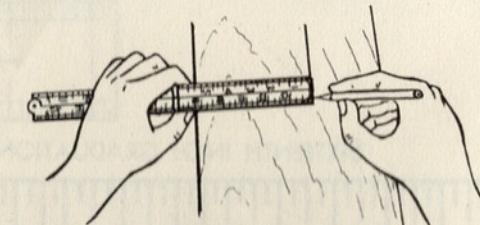


THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF
STANLEY RULE NO. 34½ V-12"

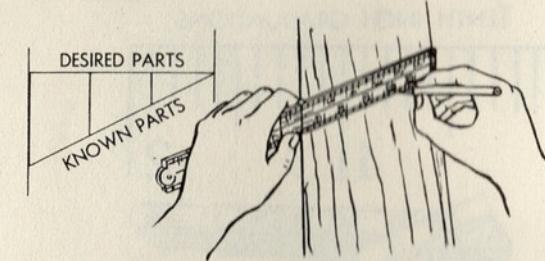
FOLDING RULE



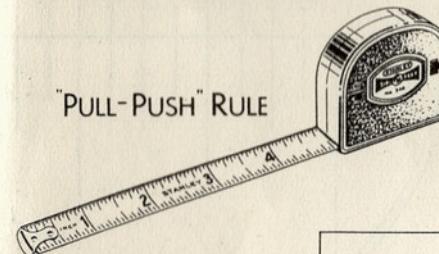
THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF
STANLEY RULE NO. 61-2'



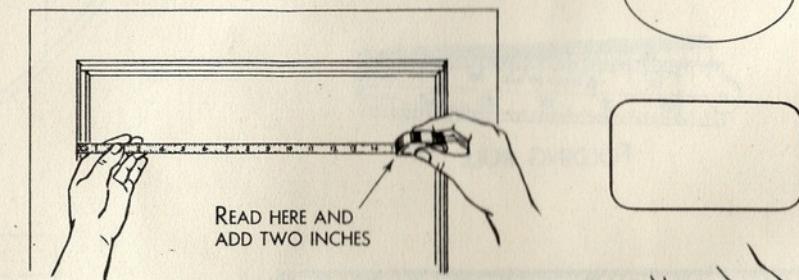
THE RULE AND THE PENCIL MAY BE USED AS A GAUGE TO MARK LINES PARALLEL TO THE EDGE OF THE TIMBER.



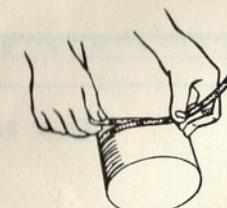
THE RULE MAY BE USED TO DIVIDE A PIECE OF TIMBER INTO EQUAL OR PROPORTIONAL PARTS.



THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF
STANLEY RULE NO. 346-6'

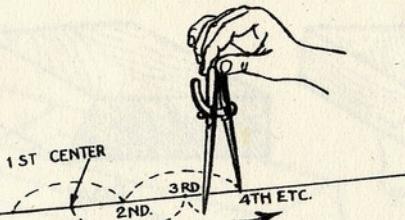


THE FLEXIBLE "PULL-PUSH" RULE MEASURES REGULAR AND IRREGULAR SHAPES AND PERMITS INSIDE MEASUREMENTS TO BE READ BY ADDING TWO INCHES TO THE READING ON THE BLADE.

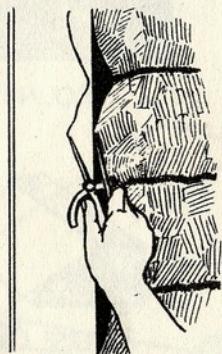


HOW TO USE MEASURING AND MARKING TOOLS

STANLEY

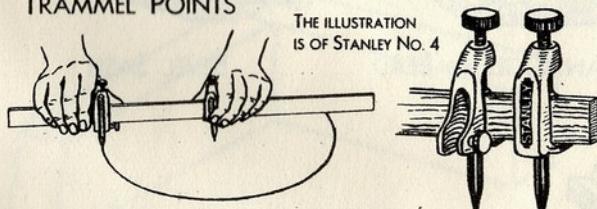


DIVIDERS ARE USED TO STEP OFF A MEASUREMENT SEVERAL TIMES ACCURATELY.



DIVIDERS MAY BE USED TO SCRIBE A LINE TO MATCH AN IRREGULAR SURFACE, MASONRY OR WOOD-WORK.

TRAMMEL POINTS



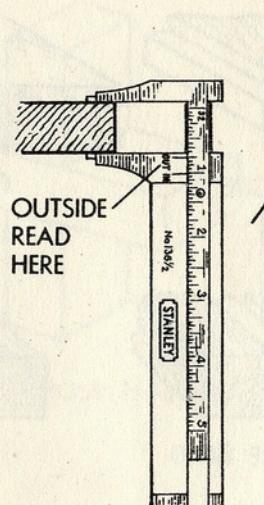
TRAMMEL POINTS ON A ROD ARE USED TO MAKE CIRCLES TOO LARGE FOR DIVIDERS.

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HOW TO USE

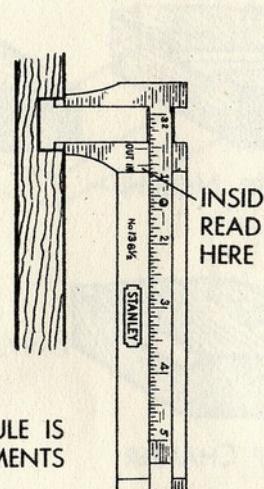
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INSIDE AND OUTSIDE CALIPER RULE



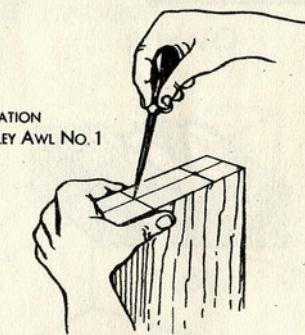
THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF STANLEY RULE NO. 136 1/2

THE INSIDE AND OUTSIDE CALIPER RULE IS USEFUL FOR MANY SMALL MEASUREMENTS



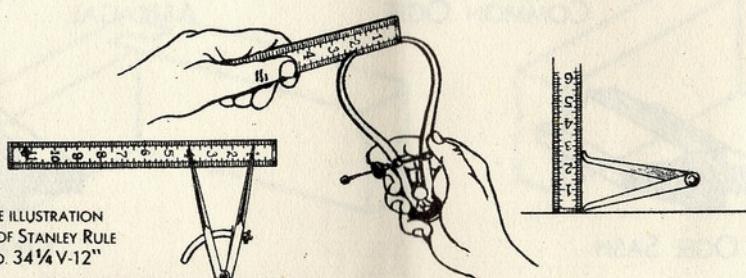
DIVIDERS ARE USED FOR SCRIBING CIRCLES OR AN ARC. ALSO FOR COMBINATIONS OF CIRCLES AND ARCS FOR MAKING LAYOUTS FOR CURVED DESIGNS, ETC.

THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF STANLEY AWL NO. 1



THE CENTRE FOR BORING HOLES SHOULD BE CAREFULLY SUNK WITH THE POINT OF A MARKING AWL FOR ACCURACY IN LOCATING THE BIT.

MARKING AWL



THE CHALK LINE IS USED FOR LONG STRAIGHT LINES. BE SURE TO SNAP THE TAUT LINE SQUARE TO THE SURFACE.

TO SET DIVIDERS HOLD BOTH POINTS ON THE MEASURING LINES OF THE RULE.

TO SET CALIPERS HOLD ONE LEG ON END OF RULE AND OTHER ON MEASURING LINE

THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF STANLEY RULE NO. 34 1/4 V-12"

STANLEY TOOLS
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CHART NO. S3

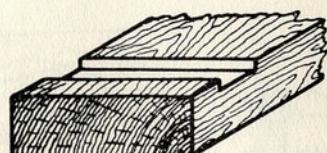
COMMON CUTS IN WOOD

STANLEY

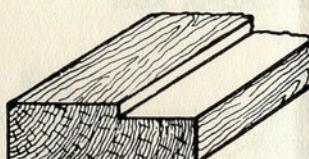
STANLEY



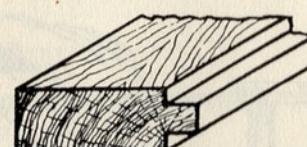
PLOUGH



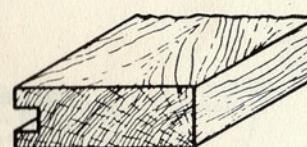
HOUSING OR NOTCH



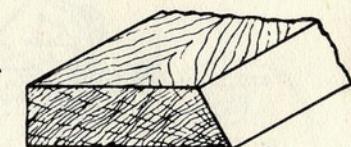
RABBET



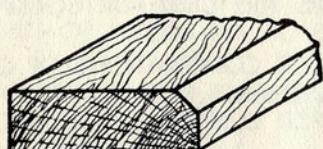
TONGUE



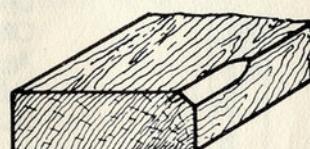
GROOVE



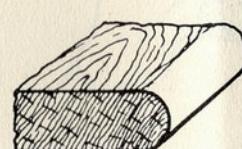
BEVEL



CHAMFER



STOP CHAMFER



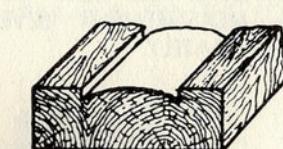
NOSING



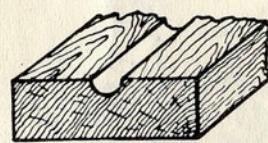
CENTRE BEAD



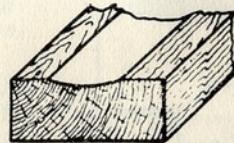
EDGE BEAD



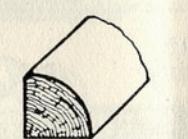
ROUND



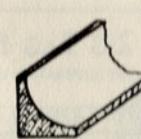
FLUTE



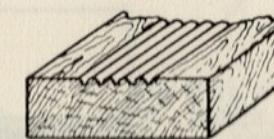
HOLLOW



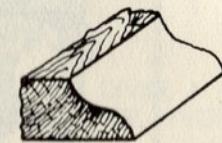
$\frac{1}{4}$ ROUND OR QUADRANT



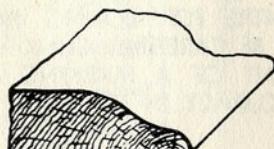
COVE OR $\frac{1}{4}$ HOLLOW OR SCOTIA



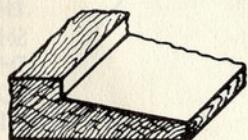
REED



REVERSE OGEE



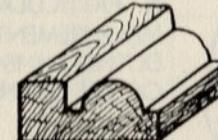
ROMAN OGEE



SHIP LAP



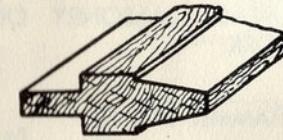
COMMON OGEE



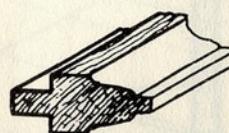
ASTRAGAL



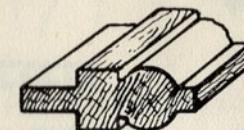
GRECIAN OGEE WITH BEAD



BEVEL SASH



OGEE SASH

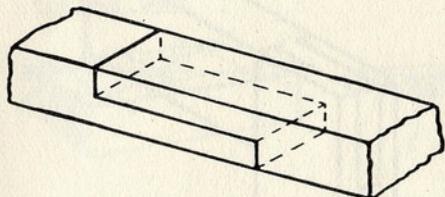


OVALO SASH

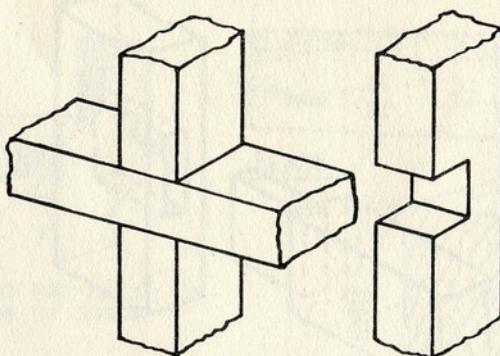
COMMON WOOD JOINTS

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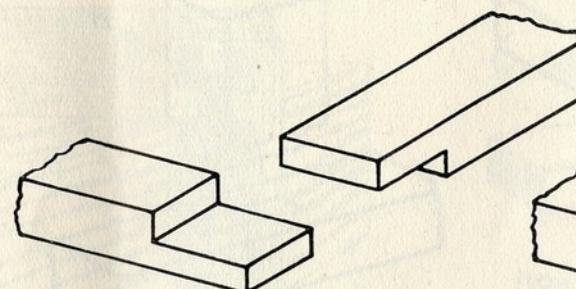
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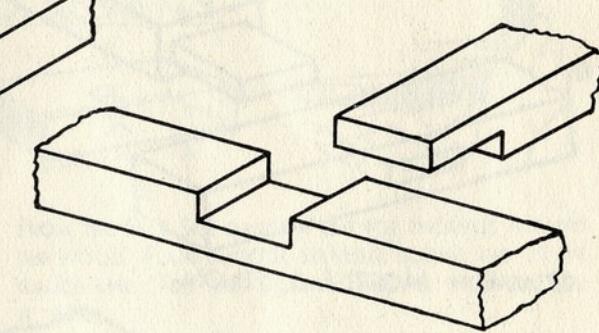
BUTT HALVING



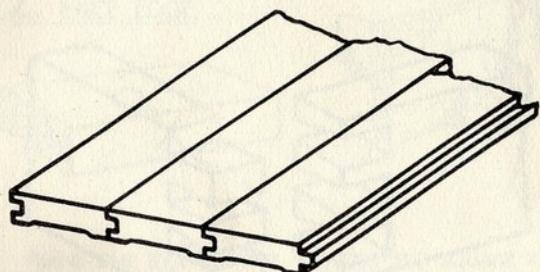
CROSS HALVING



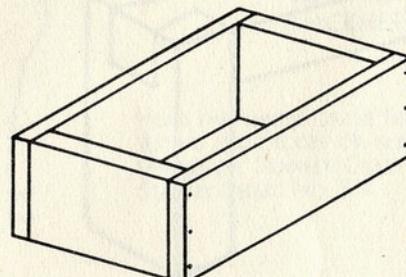
CORNER HALVING



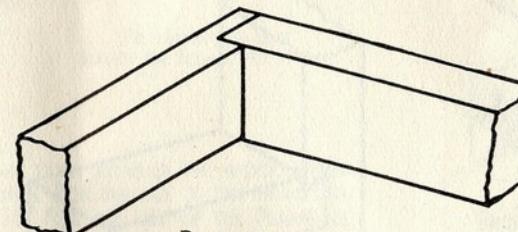
TEE HALVING



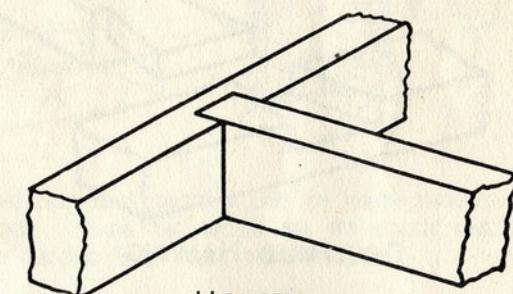
TONGUE & GROOVE



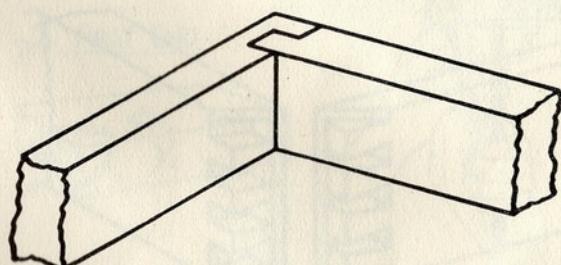
BUTT



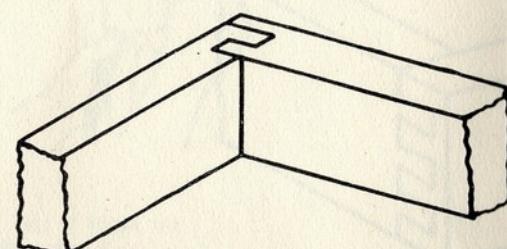
RABBET



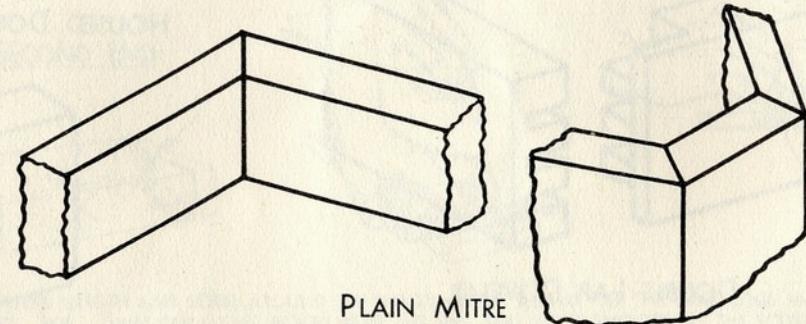
HOUSED



TONGUED & HOUSED



TONGUED & LIPPED

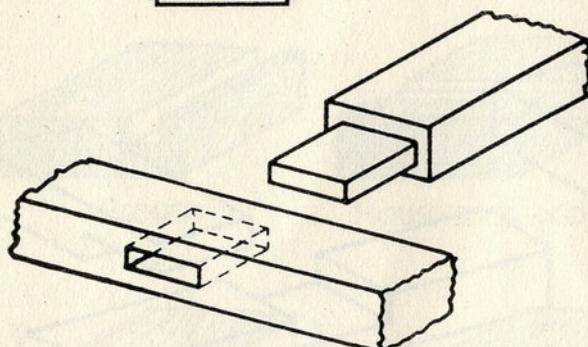


PLAIN MITRE

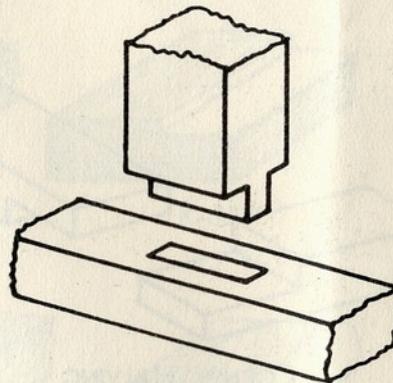
COMMON WOOD JOINTS

STANLEY

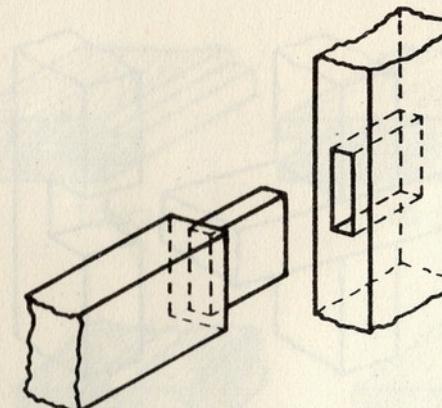
STANLEY



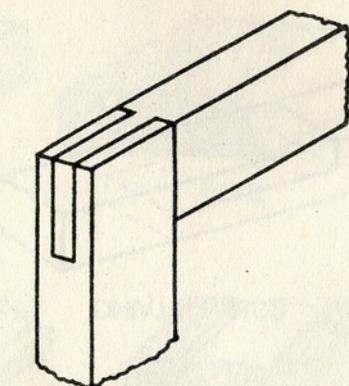
COMMON MORTISE & TENON



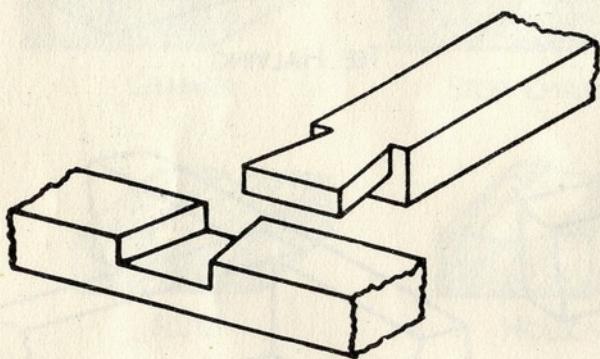
STUB MORTISE & TENON



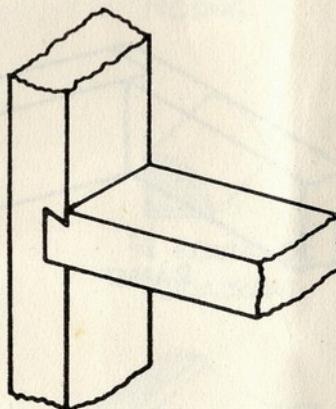
STOPPED MORTISE & TENON



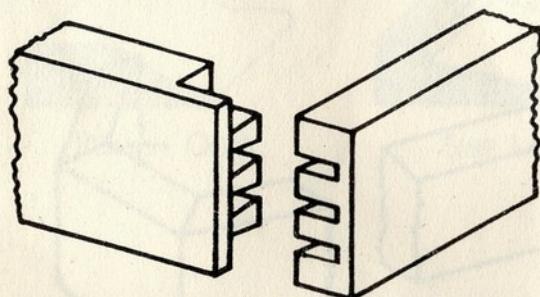
SLOT MORTISE & TENON



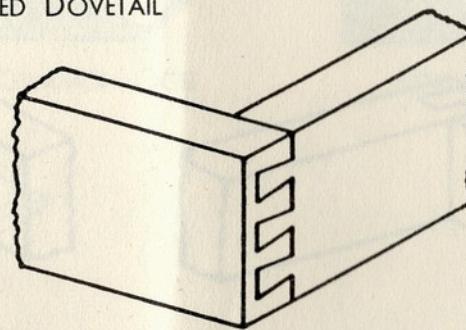
DOVETAILED HALVING



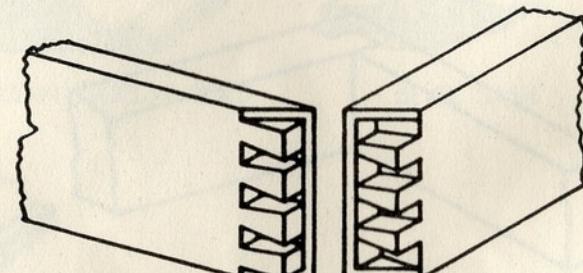
HOUSED DOVETAIL



DOUBLE LAP DOVETAIL



LAP DOVETAIL



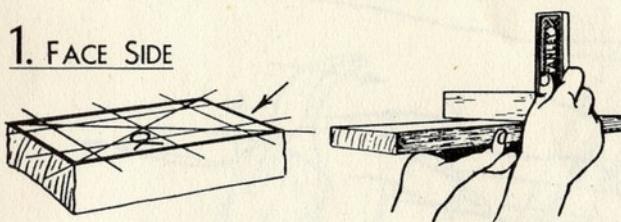
MITRE OR SECRET DOVETAIL

**HOW TO USE
THE STANLEY TRY SQUARE
AND HOW TO SQUARE UP WOOD**

STANLEY

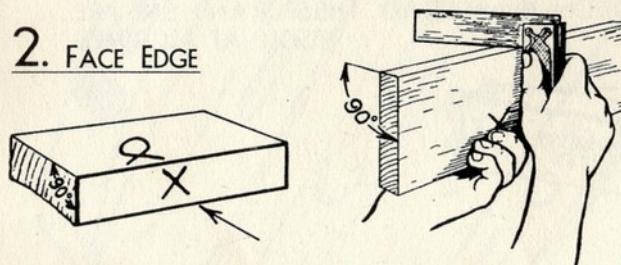
STANLEY

1. FACE SIDE



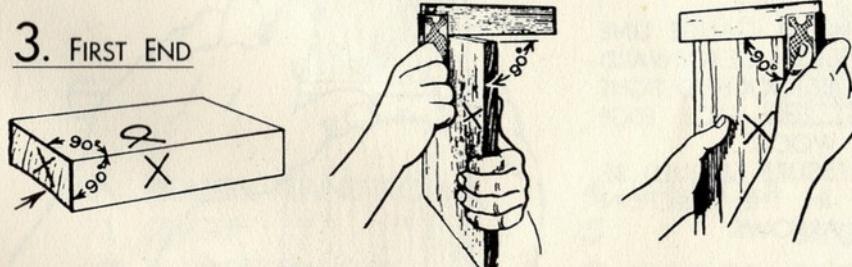
PLANE ONE BROAD SURFACE SMOOTH AND FLAT. TEST IT CROSSWISE, LENGTHWISE, AND FROM CORNER TO CORNER. MARK THE FACE SIDE X.

2. FACE EDGE

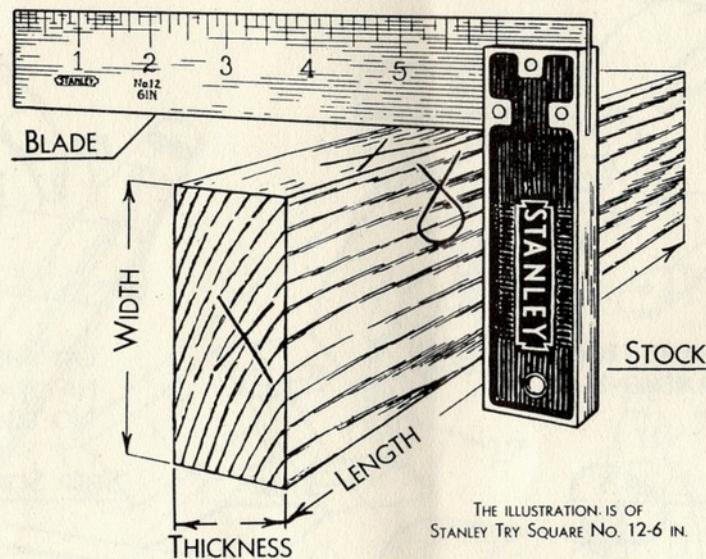


PLANE ONE EDGE SMOOTH, STRAIGHT AND SQUARE TO THE FACE SIDE. TEST IT FROM THE FACE SIDE. MARK THE FACE EDGE X.

3. FIRST END

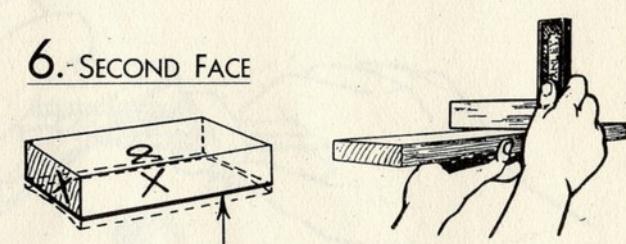


PLANE ONE END SMOOTH AND SQUARE. TEST IT FROM THE FACE SIDE AND FACE EDGE. MARK THE FIRST END X.



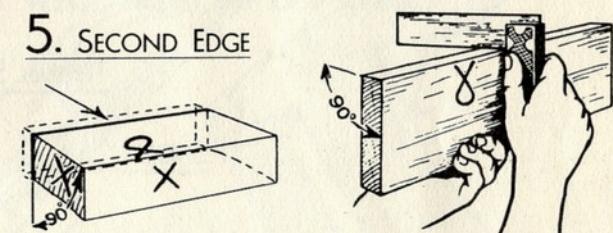
HOLD THE HANDLE OF THE TRY SQUARE TIGHT AGAINST THE WOOD WHEN TESTING ENDS, EDGES OR SCRIBING LINES. FOR THE USE OF THE MARKING GAUGE SEE STANLEY CHART NO. S8. FOR THE USE OF THE PLANE SEE STANLEY CHART NO. S14.

6. SECOND FACE



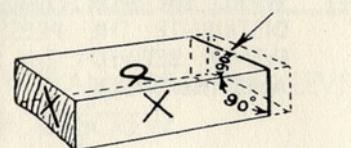
FROM THE FACE SIDE GAUGE A LINE FOR THICKNESS AROUND THE WOOD. PLANE SMOOTH, STRAIGHT, SQUARE AND TO THE GAUGE LINE. TEST THE SECOND FACE AS THE FACE SIDE IS TESTED.

5. SECOND EDGE

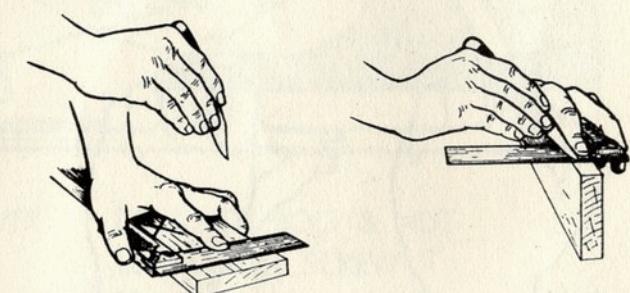


FROM THE FACE EDGE GAUGE A LINE FOR WIDTH AROUND THE WOOD. PLANE THE WOOD TO THE GAUGE LINE. TEST THE SECOND EDGE FROM THE FACE SIDE.

4. SECOND END



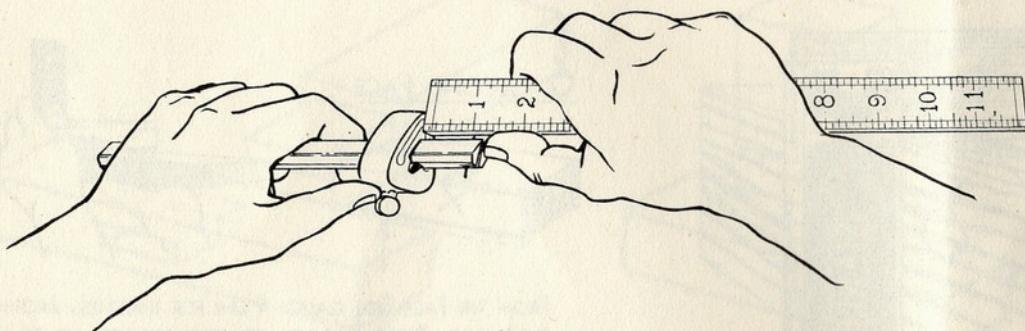
MEASURE LENGTH AND SCRIBE AROUND THE WOOD, A LINE SQUARE TO THE FACE EDGE AND FACE SIDE. SAW OFF EXCESS WOOD NEAR THE LINE AND PLANE SMOOTH TO THE SCRIBED LINE. TEST THE SECOND END FROM BOTH THE FACE SIDE AND FACE EDGE.



**HOW TO USE THE
STANLEY MARKING GAUGE**

STANLEY

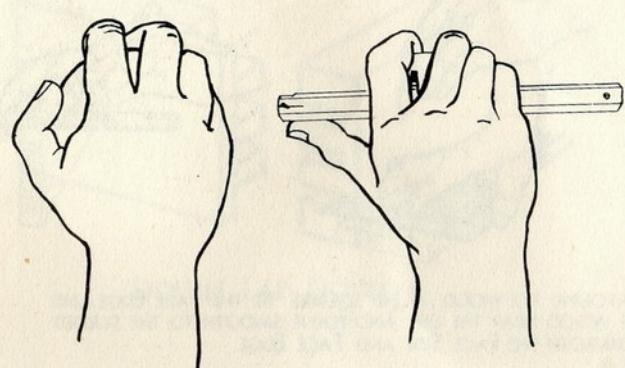
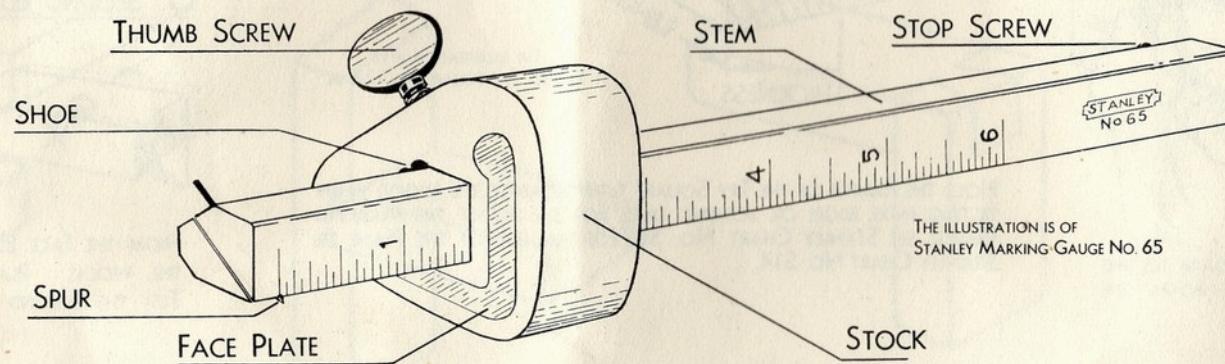
STANLEY



SET THE MARKING GAUGE BY MEASUREMENT FROM THE STOCK TO THE SPUR. CHECK THE MEASUREMENT AFTER TIGHTENING THE THUMB SCREW.



LAY THE STEM FLAT ON THE WOOD SO THE SPUR DRAGS NATURALLY AS THE MARKING GAUGE IS PUSHED AWAY. NO ROLL MOTION IS NECESSARY. THE SPUR AND LINE ARE VISIBLE AT ALL TIMES.

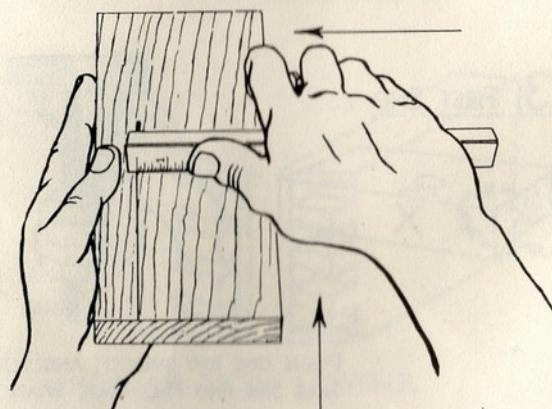


HOLD THE GAUGE AS YOU WOULD A BALL. ADVANCE THE THUMB TOWARD THE SPUR SO AS TO DISTRIBUTE THE PRESSURE EVENLY BETWEEN THE SPUR AND THE STOCK

THE SPUR SHOULD PROJECT ABOUT 1/16 IN. THE CURVED SIDE OF THE SPUR HELPS TO KEEP IT FROM FOLLOWING THE GRAIN OF THE WOOD.

TO MAKE A GAUGE LINE PUSH THE GAUGE FORWARD WITH THE STOCK HELD TIGHT AGAINST THE FACE EDGE OF THE WOOD. THE PRESSURE SHOULD BE APPLIED IN THE DIRECTION OF THE ARROWS.

THE SPUR IS GROUNDED WITH A CONICAL POINT, THEN ONE HALF IS GROUNDED FLAT. THIS GIVES A KNIFE TYPE LINE.

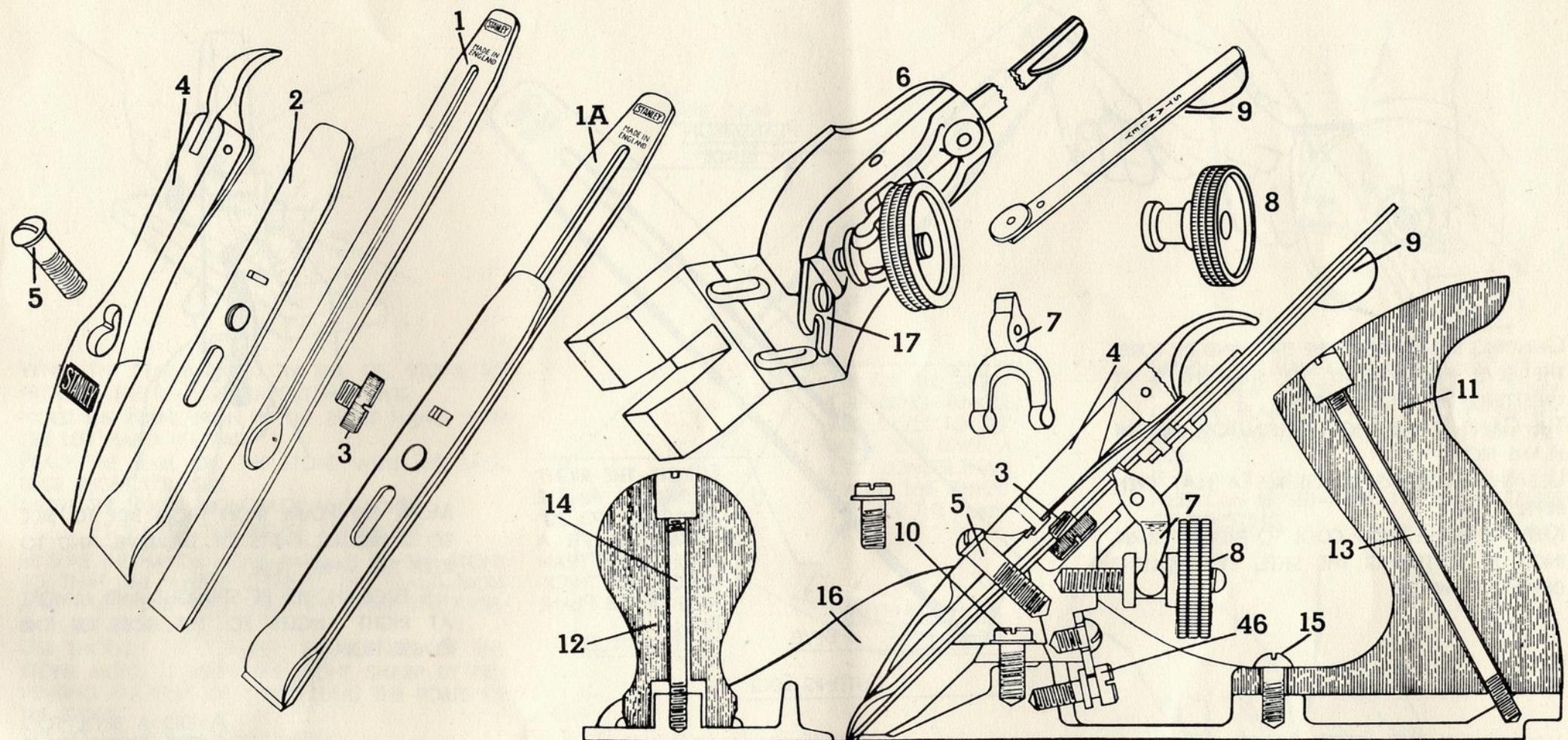


STANLEY TOOLS
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CHART NO. 58

STANLEY PLANES

STANLEY

STANLEY



1A DOUBLE PLANE IRON

1 SINGLE " "

2 PLANE IRON CAP

3 CAP SCREW

4 LEVER CAP

5 " " SCREW

6 FROG COMPLETE

7 "Y" ADJUSTING LEVER

8 ADJUSTING NUT

9 LATERAL ADJUSTING LEVER

10 FROG SCREW

11 HANDLE

12 KNOB

13 HANDLE BOLT & NUT

14 KNOB BOLT & NUT

15 HANDLE SCREW

16 BOTTOM

17 FROG CLIP & SCREW

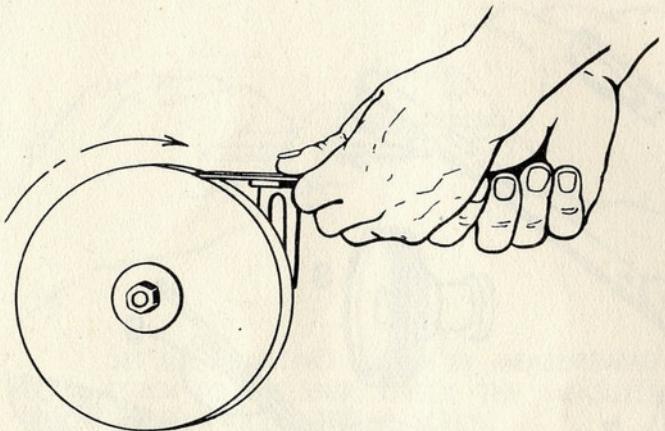
46 FROG ADJUSTING SCREW

HOW TO GRIND STANLEY PLANE IRONS

(THIS ALSO APPLIES TO CHISELS)

STANLEY

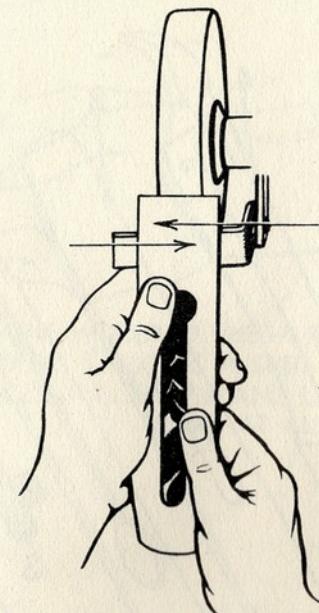
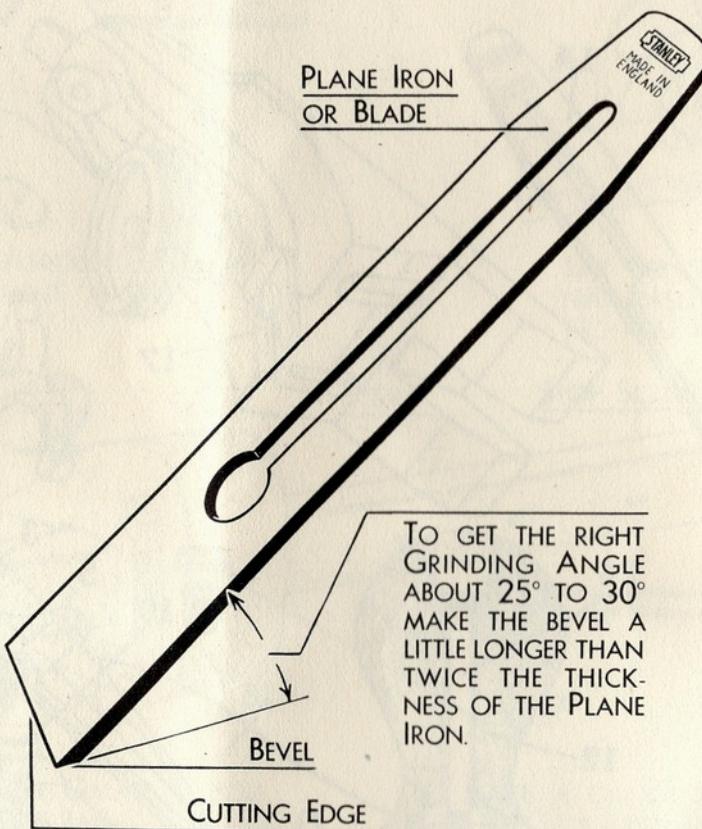
STANLEY



GRINDING STRAIGHTENS THE EDGE AND RESTORES THE BEVEL PREPARATORY TO SHARPENING BY WHETTING ON THE OIL STONE.
THE GRIND STONE SHOULD TURN TOWARD THE PLANE IRON.

USE THE GUIDE, AS IT ASSURES A FLAT EVEN BEVEL.

KEEP THE PLANE IRON COOL TO PREVENT BURNING, OR SOFTENING THE STEEL, BY FREQUENT DIPPING IN WATER.



MOVE THE PLANE IRON FROM SIDE TO SIDE TO GRIND ALL PARTS OF THE BEVEL AND TO KEEP THE WHEEL TRUE.
THE EDGE SHOULD BE STRAIGHT AND ALMOST AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE SIDES OF THE PLANE IRON.

WHEN TO GRIND A PLANE IRON OR A CHISEL

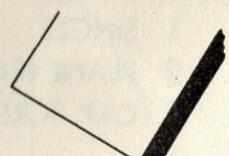
WHEN THE CUTTING EDGE IS NICKED.

WHEN THE BEVEL HAS BEEN WORN DOWN BY MUCH WHETTING.

WHEN THE BEVEL HAS BEEN ROUNDED BY CARELESS WHETTING.

AVOID A BEVEL TOO LONG AND THIN. IT IS WEAK AND WILL NICK EASILY.

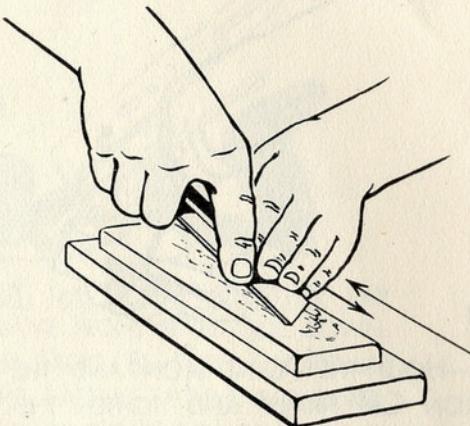
AVOID A BEVEL TOO SHORT AND THICK. IT WILL NOT ENTER THE WOOD EASILY.



**HOW TO WHET
STANLEY PLANE IRONS**
(THIS ALSO APPLIES TO CHISELS)

STANLEY

STANLEY



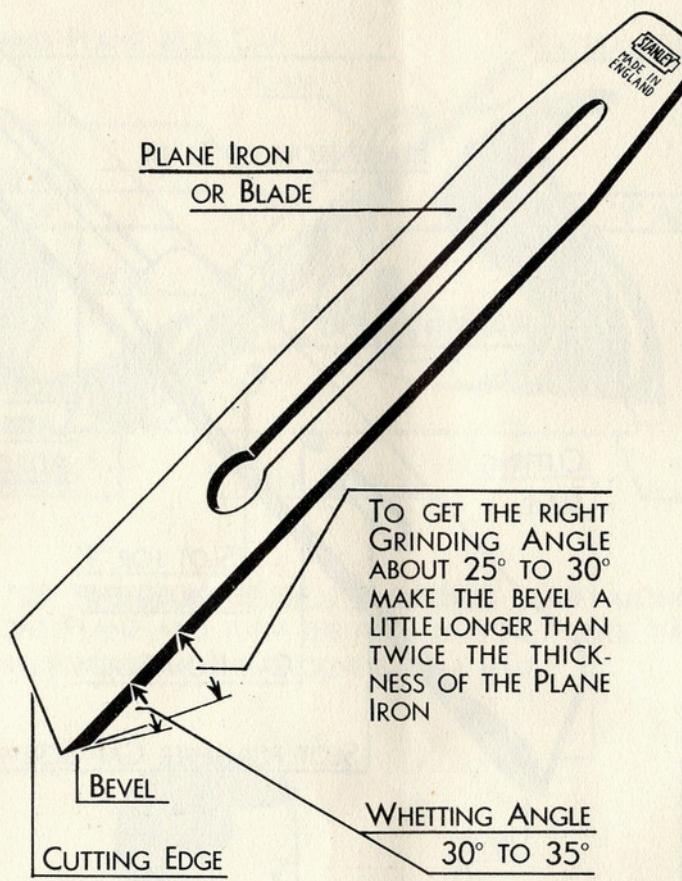
WHET THE PLANE IRON ON THE OIL STONE TO PRODUCE THE REAL SHARP CUTTING EDGE.
HOLD THE PLANE IRON IN THE RIGHT HAND WITH THE LEFT HAND HELPING.
PLACE THE BEVEL ON THE STONE WITH THE BACK EDGE SLIGHTLY RAISED.
MOVE THE PLANE IRON BACK AND FORTH.

TO KEEP THE BEVEL STRAIGHT

BE SURE THE HANDS MOVE PARALLEL TO THE STONE SO THAT THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE PLANE IRON AND THE STONE WILL STAY THE SAME THROUGHOUT THE STROKE.
USE ENOUGH OIL TO KEEP THE SURFACE OF THE STONE MOIST. IT KEEPS THE STONE SHARP BY PREVENTING PARTICLES OF STEEL FILLING THE PORES OF THE STONE.
TRY TO WEAR THE STONE EVENLY.

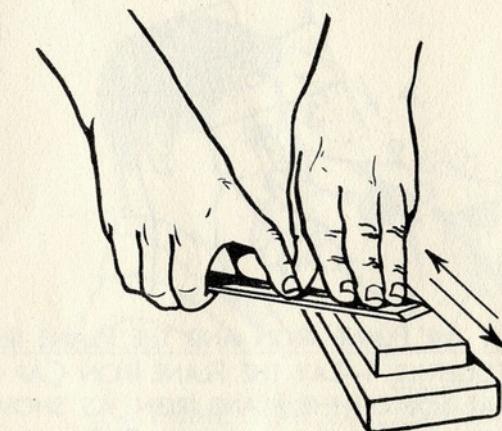


PLANE MARKS WILL SHOW LESS ON A FINISHED SURFACE IF THE CORNERS OF THE PLANE IRON ARE SLIGHTLY ROUNDED.

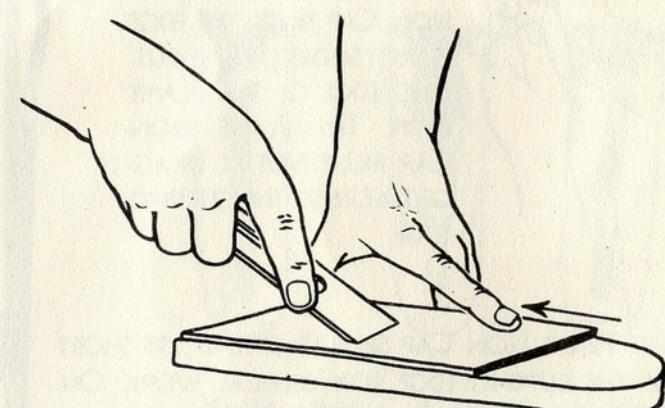


ROCKING THE PLANE IRON PRODUCES A ROUND BEVEL THAT WILL NOT CUT WELL

A BEVEL ON THE FLAT SIDE OF THE PLANE IRON PREVENTS THE CAP IRON FITTING TIGHT; SHAVINGS WILL CLOG THE PLANE.



REMOVE THE WIRE OR FEATHER EDGE BY TAKING A FEW STROKES WITH THE FLAT SIDE OF THE PLANE IRON HELD FLAT ON THE STONE. AVOID THE SLIGHTEST BEVEL ON THIS SIDE.
IF A NICK OR A SHINY EDGE OF BLUNTNESS CAN BE SEEN, REPEAT BOTH PROCESSES OF WHETTING.

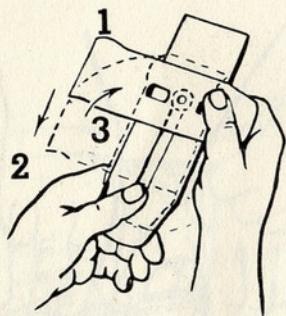


FINISH WITH A FEW STROKES ON A LEATHER STROP TO PRODUCE A KEENER EDGE.

**HOW TO ASSEMBLE THE
STANLEY DOUBLE PLANE IRON**

STANLEY

STANLEY

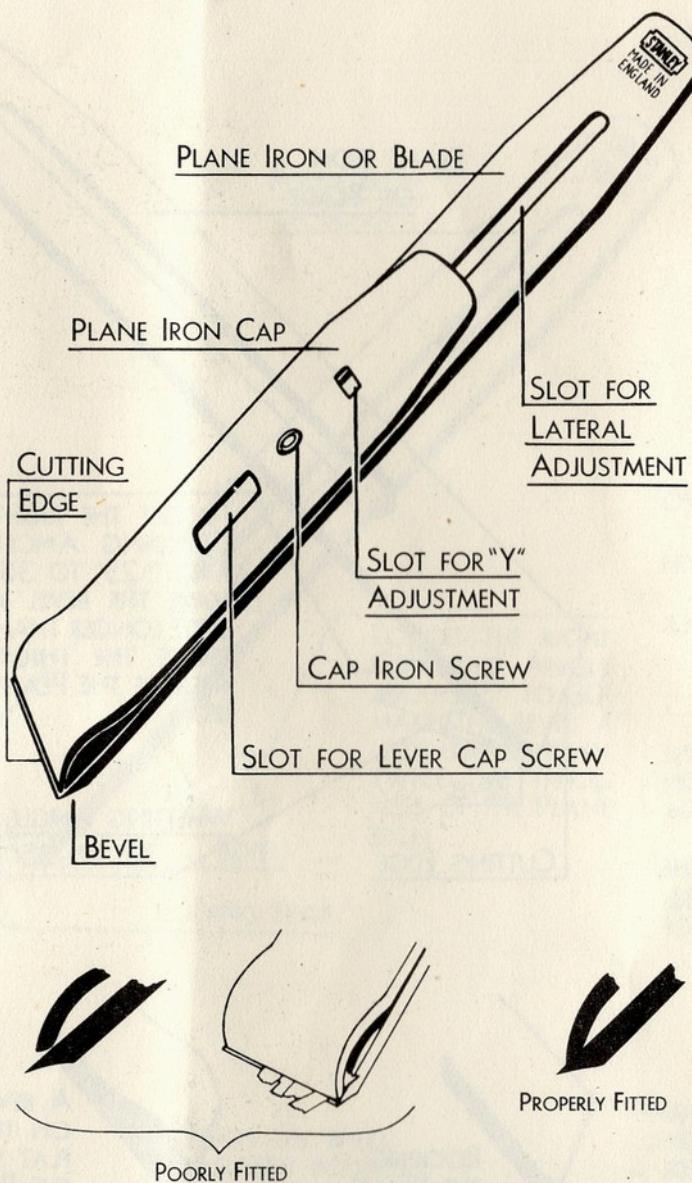


TO PUT THE PLANE IRON AND THE PLANE IRON CAP TOGETHER. 1—Lay the Plane Iron Cap on the flat side of the Plane Iron, as shown, with the screw in the slot. 2—Draw the Plane Iron Cap back. 3—Turn it straight with the Plane Iron.

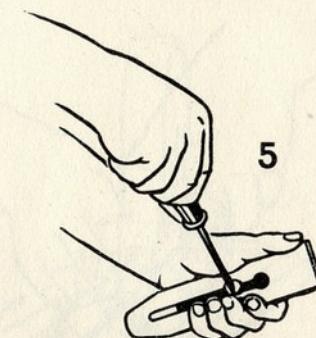


4—ADVANCE THE PLANE IRON CAP UNTIL THE EDGE IS JUST SHORT OF THE CUTTING EDGE OF THE PLANE IRON. THE PLANE IRON CAP MUST NOT BE DRAGGED ACROSS THE CUTTING EDGE.

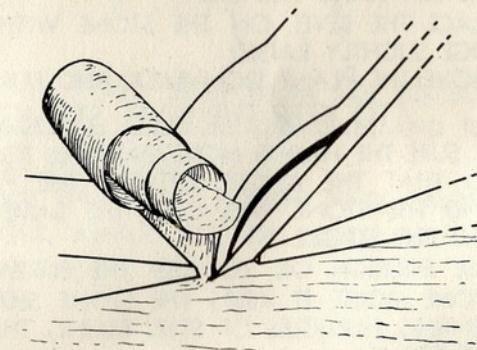
THE PLANE IRON CAP SHOULD EXTEND 1/16" SHORT OF THE CUTTING EDGE FOR GENERAL WORK. ON CROSS GRAINED OR CURLY WOOD IT SHOULD BE AS NEAR TO THE CUTTING EDGE AS POSSIBLE.



EDGE OF PLANE IRON CAP MUST FIT TIGHT TO PREVENT SHAVINGS WEDGING UNDER IT, PILING UP AND CHOKING THE PLANE.



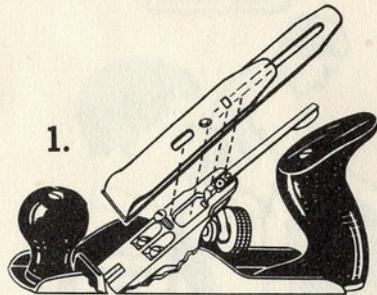
5—HOLD THE PLANE IRON AND THE PLANE IRON CAP FIRMLY AND TIGHTEN THE SCREW TO HOLD THE TWO PARTS TOGETHER.



THE PLANE IRON CAP BREAKS, AND CURLS THE SHAVING. TOGETHER WITH THE TOE OF THE PLANE IT PREVENTS THE WOOD SPLITTING AHEAD OF THE CUTTING EDGE, PRODUCING A SMOOTH SURFACE. THE PLANE IRON CAP ALSO SERVES TO STIFFEN THE PLANE IRON.

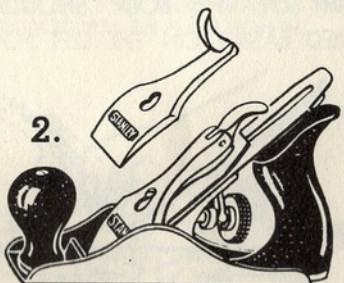
HOW TO SET THE STANLEY PLANE

STANLEY



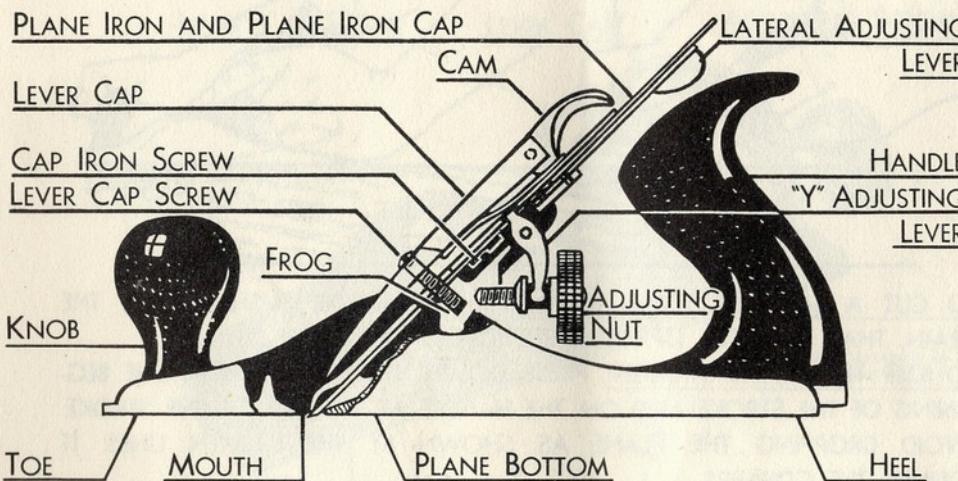
1.

TO PUT THE PLANE TOGETHER LAY THE PLANE IRON, BEVEL SIDE DOWN, ON THE FROG. BE SURE THE ROLLER ON THE LATERAL ADJUSTING LEVER, THE END OF THE "Y" ADJUSTING LEVER AND THE HEAD OF THE PLANE IRON CAP SCREW ARE CORRECTLY SEATED.

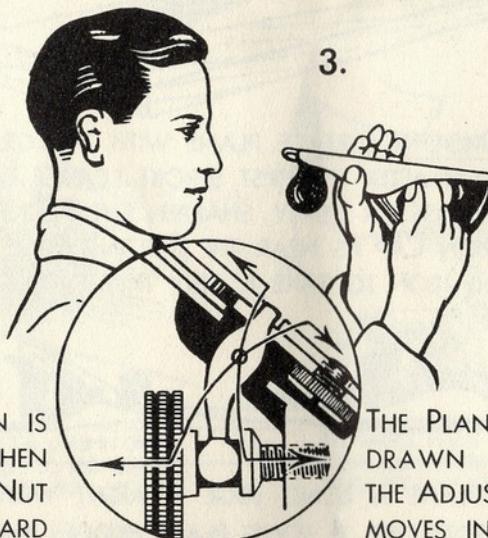


2.

SLIP THE LEVER CAP UNDER THE LEVER CAP SCREW AND PRESS DOWN THE CAM. IF THE PLANE IRON IS IN THE CORRECT POSITION, THE CAM WILL EASILY SNAP IN PLACE. IF THE CAM WILL NOT SNAP IN PLACE EASILY, SLIGHTLY LOOSEN THE LEVER CAP SCREW. IF THE PLANE IRON IS NOT FIRMLY HELD WHEN THE CAM IS IN PLACE, SLIGHTLY TIGHTEN THE LEVER CAP SCREW.



TO ADJUST FOR THE THICKNESS OF THE SHAVING SIGHT ALONG THE BOTTOM OF THE PLANE AND TURN THE ADJUSTING NUT UNTIL THE CUTTING EDGE PROJECTS ABOUT THE THICKNESS OF A HAIR.

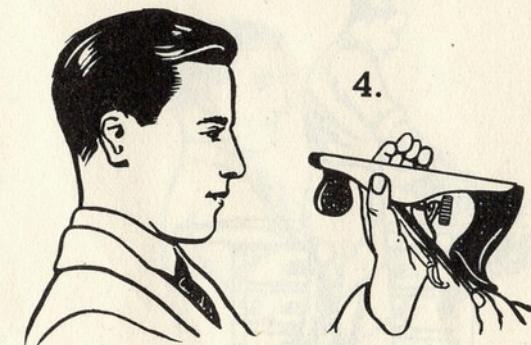


3.

THE PLANE IRON IS PUSHED OUT WHEN THE ADJUSTING NUT MOVES OUT TOWARD THE HANDLE.

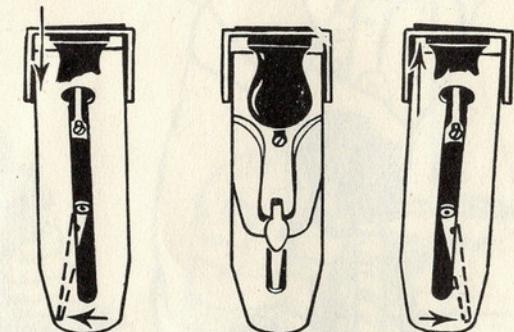
THE PLANE IRON IS DRAWN IN WHEN THE ADJUSTING NUT MOVES IN TOWARD THE FROG.

STANLEY



4.

TO ADJUST FOR THE EVENNESS OF THE SHAVING SIGHT ALONG THE BOTTOM OF THE PLANE AND MOVE THE LATERAL ADJUSTING LEVER TOWARD THE RIGHT OR THE LEFT.



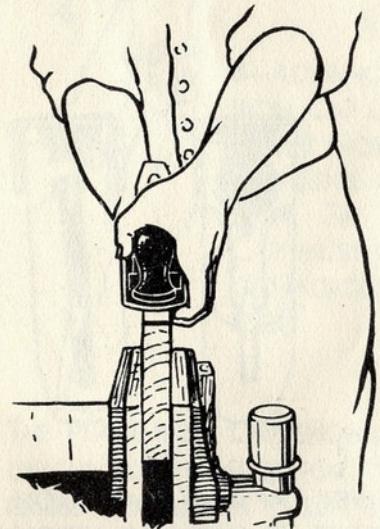
KNOB, LEVER CAP AND PLANE IRON CAP REMOVED TO SHOW THE ACTION OF THE LATERAL ADJUSTING LEVER.

HOW TO USE THE STANLEY PLANE

STANLEY

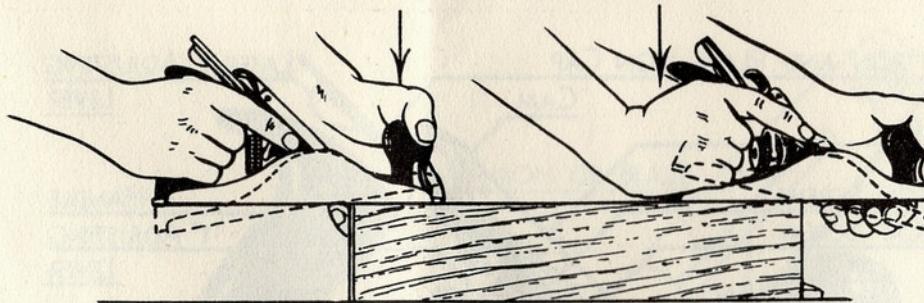


TO START PLANING TAKE AN EASY BUT FIRM POSITION DIRECTLY BEHIND THE WORK.



HOLD THE PLANE SQUARE WITH THE FACE SIDE OF THE WORK.

STANLEY WORKS (G.B.) LTD.
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.
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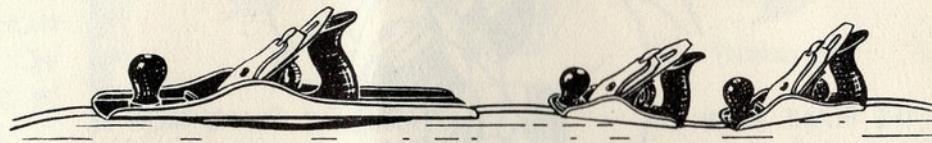
TO CUT A SMOOTH STRAIGHT EDGE THE PLANE IS PUSHED WITH THE GRAIN, THAT IS IN THE UP HILL DIRECTION OF THE FIBRES.

TO KEEP THE PLANE STRAIGHT PRESS DOWN ON THE KNOB AT THE BEGINNING OF THE STROKE AND ON THE HANDLE AT THE END OF THE STROKE. AVOID DROPPING THE PLANE AS SHOWN BY THE BROKEN LINES. IT ROUNDS THE CORNERS.



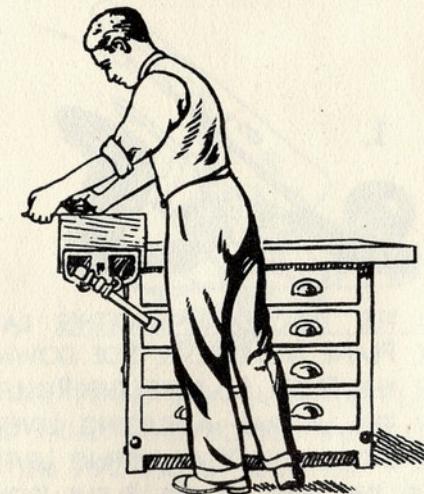
TO OBTAIN A SMOOTH SURFACE PLANE WITH THE GRAIN. IF THE GRAIN IS TORN OR ROUGH AFTER THE FIRST STROKE REVERSE THE WORK.

IF THE GRAIN IS CROSS OR CURLY, SHARPEN THE PLANE IRON CAREFULLY, SET THE PLANE IRON CAP AS NEAR THE CUTTING EDGE AS POSSIBLE AND ADJUST THE PLANE IRON TO TAKE A VERY THIN EVEN SHAVING.

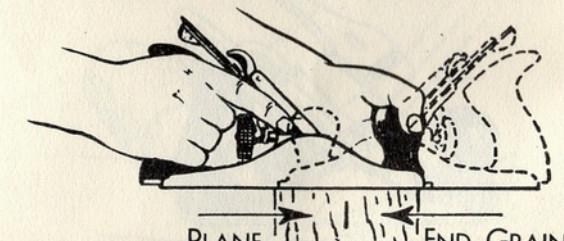


IT IS EASIER TO PLANE A LONG EDGE STRAIGHT WITH A LONG PLANE THAN WITH A SHORT ONE. A LONG PLANE BRIDGES THE LOW PARTS AND DOES NOT CUT THEM UNTIL THE HIGH SPOTS ARE REMOVED.

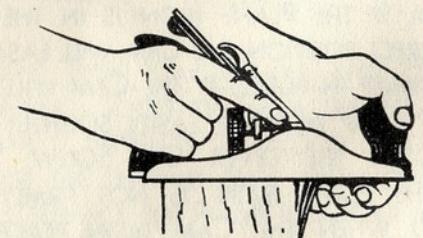
STANLEY



AT THE END OF THE STROKE THE WEIGHT OF THE BODY SHOULD BE CARRIED EASILY ON THE LEFT FOOT.



PLANE
END GRAIN
HALF WAY FROM EACH EDGE



IF THE PLANE IS PUSHED ALL THE WAY THE CORNERS WILL BREAK.

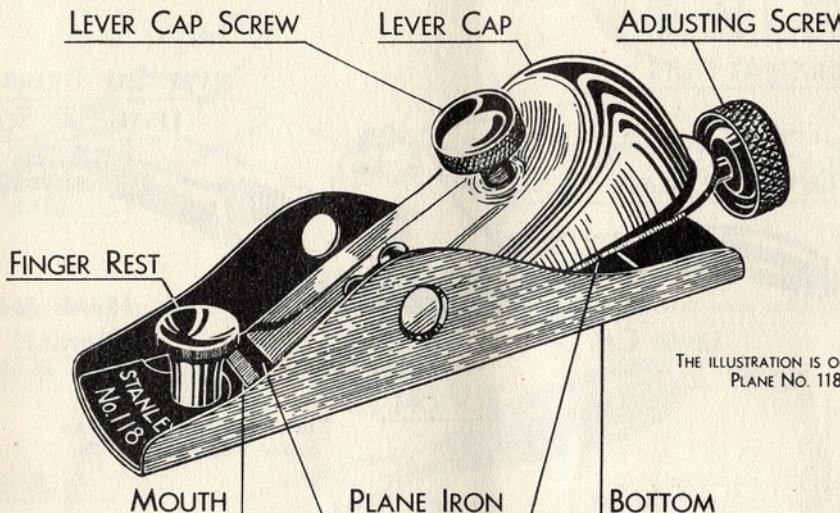
STANLEY TOOLS
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CHART NO. S14

HOW TO ADJUST AND USE THE STANLEY BLOCK PLANE

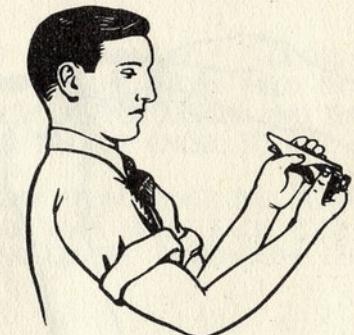
STANLEY



TO ADJUST THE PLANE IRON VERTICALLY, FOR THE THICKNESS OF THE SHAVINGS, SIGHT ALONG THE PLANE BOTTOM AND TURN THE ADJUSTING SCREW FORWARD TO PUSH THE PLANE IRON OUT, OR TURN IT BACK TO PULL THE PLANE IRON IN.



STANLEY

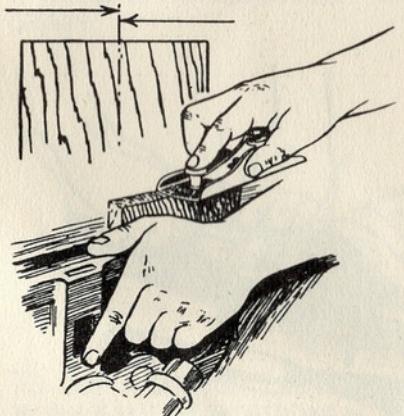


TO ADJUST THE PLANE IRON LATERALLY FOR EVENNESS OF SHAVINGS, LOOSEN THE LEVER CAP SCREW, SIGHT ALONG THE PLANE BOTTOM, PRESS THE PLANE IRON TO THE RIGHT OR TO THE LEFT AND TIGHTEN THE LEVER CAP SCREW.

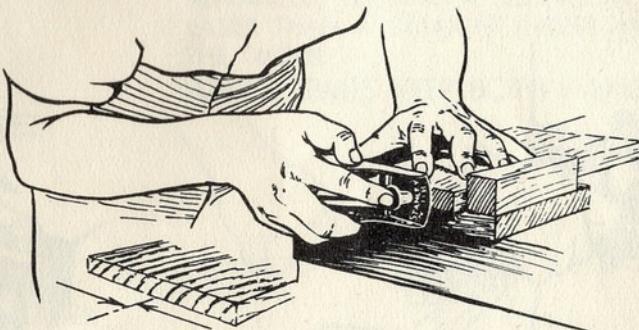
KEEP YOUR PLANE SHARP

SEE STANLEY CHARTS NO. S10 AND NO. S11 FOR GRINDING AND WHETTING PLANE IRONS. THE SAME APPLIES TO CHISELS.

THE BLOCK PLANE HAS A SINGLE PLANE IRON SET AT A LOWER ANGLE THAN THE PLANE IRON OF THE SMOOTH PLANE, ENABLING IT TO CUT END GRAIN BETTER THAN OTHER PLANES. BECAUSE OF THE LOW ANGLE, THE PLANE IRON IS SET BEVEL UP.



THE BLOCK PLANE IS USED TO PLANE SMALL PIECES AND TO PLANE THE ENDS OF MOULDINGS, TRIM AND SIDING.



THE BLOCK PLANE IS A TOOL USED IN ONE HAND. THIS MAKES IT EASY TO USE WHEN THE WORK CANNOT BE TAKEN TO A VICE.



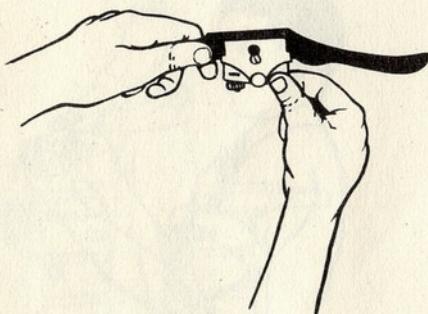
THE BLOCK PLANE IS THE HANDIEST TOOL FOR PLANING CORNERS AND CHAMFERS ON SMALL PIECES OF WOOD.



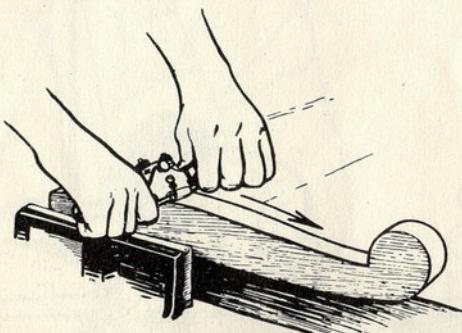
THE BLOCK PLANE IS INDISPENSABLE IN SHAPING HULLS AND SPARS OF MODEL BOATS AND THE PARTS OF MODEL AEROPLANES.

**HOW TO USE
THE STANLEY SPOKE SHAVES**

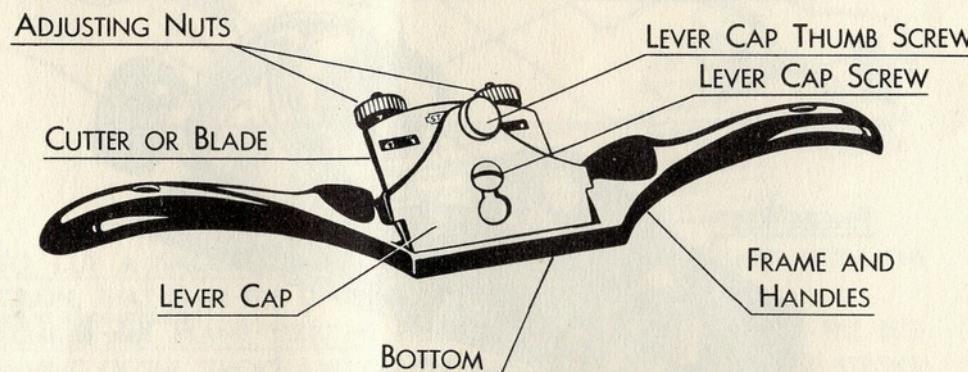
STANLEY



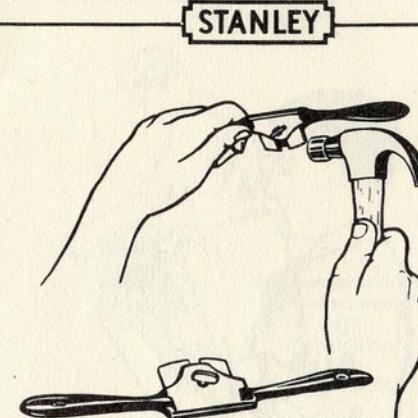
TO SET A STANLEY NO. 151 SPOKE SHAVE, HOLD THE SPOKE SHAVE WITH THE BOTTOM IN LINE WITH THE EYE. SEE STANLEY PLANE CHART NO. S13. TURN THE ADJUSTING NUTS UNTIL THE CUTTING EDGE PROJECTS FOR AN EVEN SHAVING AND ABOUT THE THICKNESS OF A HAIR. TEST FOR DEPTH OF CUT.



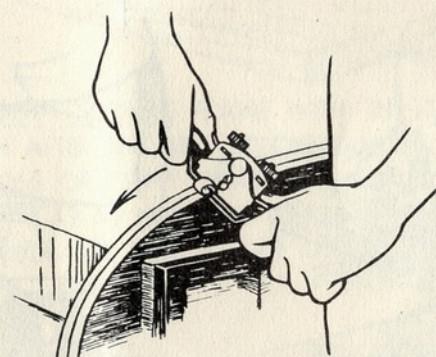
THE SPOKE SHAVE IS USUALLY PUSHED. THE FLAT BOTTOM SPOKE SHAVE IS USED ON CONVEX AND CONCAVE EDGES WHERE THE CURVES HAVE A LONG SWEEP. CARE MUST BE EXERCISED TO CUT WITH THE GRAIN OF THE WOOD.



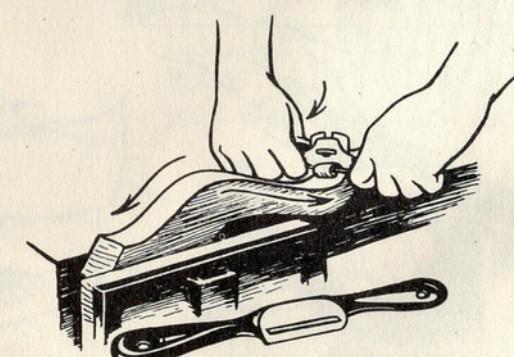
THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF STANLEY ADJUSTABLE SPOKE SHAVE NO. 151



TO SET A SPOKE SHAVE WITHOUT ADJUSTING NUTS, SUCH AS THE STANLEY CONVEX BOTTOM SPOKE SHAVE NO. 63, GENTLY TAP THE END OF THE BLADE TO MAKE IT PROJECT THE THICKNESS OF A HAIR. TO ADJUST THE BLADE LATERALLY, TO TAKE AN EVEN SHAVING, TAP IT ON THE SIDE THAT PROJECTS TOO MUCH TO DRAW IT IN. TIGHTEN THE THUMB SCREW.



THE SPOKE SHAVE IS ALSO USED TO CHAMFER AND TO ROUND EDGES.



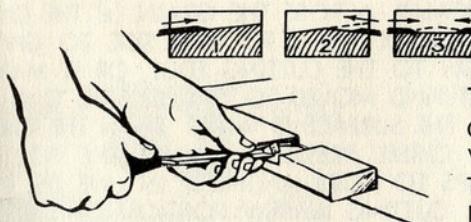
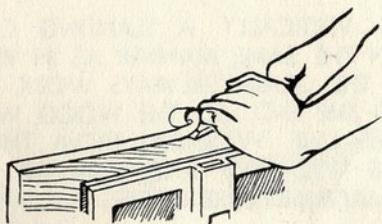
THE CONVEX BOTTOM SPOKE SHAVE NO. 63 IS DESIGNED TO CUT CONCAVE CURVED EDGES HAVING SMALL SWEEPS.

**HOW TO USE
THE STANLEY CHISEL**
HORIZONTAL CHISELLING

STANLEY

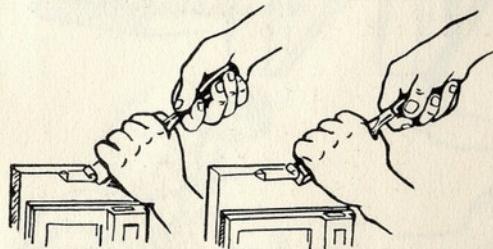
STANLEY

TO CUT HORIZONTALLY WITH THE GRAIN, THE CHISEL IS HELD SLIGHTLY TURNED TO ONE SIDE AND THEN PUSHED FROM THE WORKER. IT IS HELD WITH THE BEVEL DOWN FOR A ROUGHING CUT AND WITH THE BEVEL UP FOR A PARING CUT.

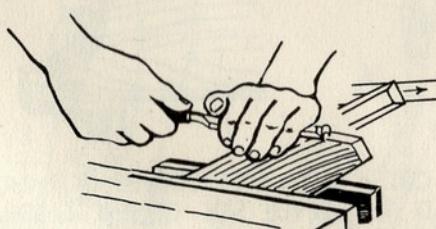


TO CUT HORIZONTALLY ACROSS THE GRAIN WITH THE WORK HELD IN THE VICE, PRESS THE FOREFINGER AND THUMB TOGETHER ON THE CHISEL TO ACT AS A BRAKE.

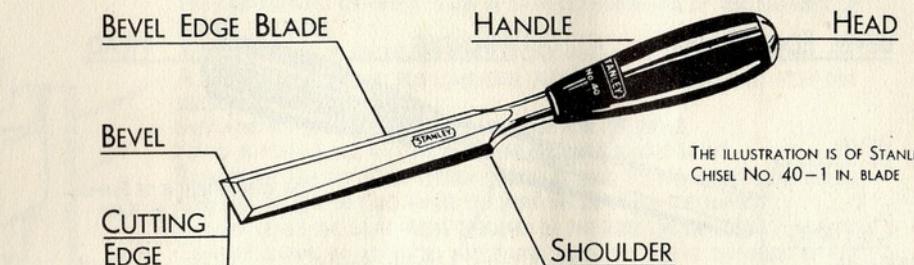
TO AVOID SPLINTERING THE CORNERS, CUT HALF WAY FROM EACH EDGE TOWARD THE CENTRE. REMOVE THE CENTRE LAST.



TO CUT A CHAMFER, HOLD THE CHISEL INCLINED TO ONE SIDE PARALLEL TO THE SLOPE OF THE CHAMFER AND CUT AS IN CHISELLING HORIZONTALLY WITH THE GRAIN.

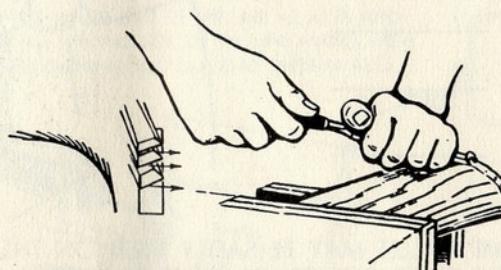
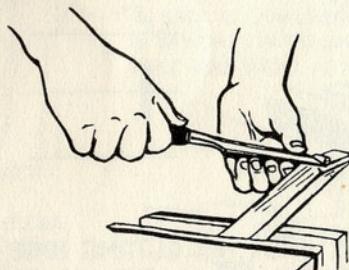


TO CUT A STRAIGHT SLANTING CORNER IS THE SAME AS HORIZONTAL CHISELLING. THE WORK IS HELD IN THE VICE WITH THE GUIDE LINE HORIZONTAL.



THE CHISEL IS CONTROLLED WITH THE LEFT HAND PRESSING FIRMLY ON THE CHISEL AND THE WOOD. THE POWER IS APPLIED WITH THE RIGHT HAND. THE CHISEL IS HELD SLIGHTLY TURNED SO THE EDGE SLIDES ACROSS THE WORK OR THE CHISEL IS MOVED TO THE RIGHT AND LEFT AS IT IS ADVANCED, TO GIVE A SLIDING ACTION TO THE CUTTING EDGE. THIS IS EASIER THAN A STRAIGHT THRUST AND LEAVES A SMOOTHER SURFACE ON THE WORK.

AT ALL TIMES KEEP BOTH HANDS BEHIND THE CUTTING EDGE.

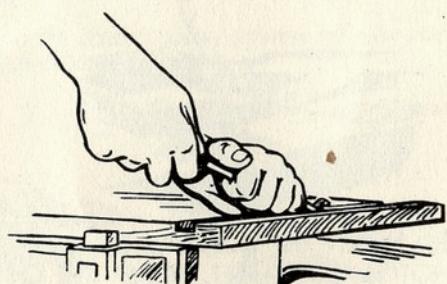


TO CUT A CHAMFER ON END GRAIN, THE CHISEL IS MOVED SIDeways ACROSS THE CORNER OF THE WORK, HELD SO THAT THE CHISEL MAKES A SLIDING HORIZONTAL CUT.

TO CUT A ROUND CORNER, THE CHISEL IS MOVED SIDWAYS ACROSS THE WORK MAKING A SERIES OF CUTS CLOSE TOGETHER, EACH ONE A TANGENT TO THE CURVE.



TO CUT ACROSS THE GRAIN WITH THE WORK HELD AGAINST THE BENCH HOOK, THE HEEL OF THE LEFT HAND STEADIES THE WORK WHILE THE FINGERS PRESS THE CHISEL FIRMLY AGAINST THE WOOD.

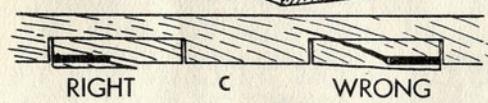
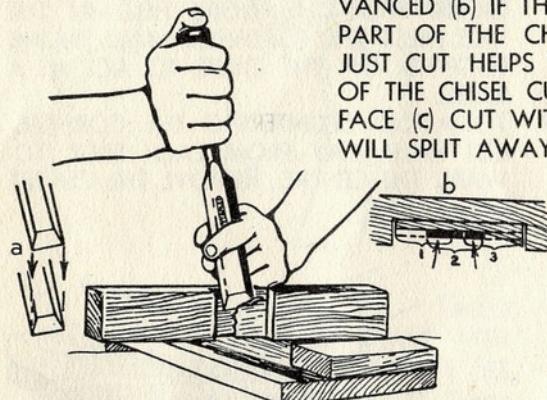


IF THE WORK IS WIDE THE CHISEL IS HELD BEVEL DOWN, SO THE HANDLE WILL CLEAR THE WORK AND THE BLADE WILL NOT DIG IN TOO DEEP AS IT IS PUSHED FORWARD.

**HOW TO USE
THE STANLEY CHISEL**
VERTICAL CHISELLING

STANLEY

TO CUT VERTICALLY ACROSS THE GRAIN, (a) THE CHISEL SHOULD BE SLIGHTLY TILTED TO ONE SIDE TO GIVE A SLIDING ACTION TO THE CUTTING EDGE, OR IT MAY BE HELD STRAIGHT AND MOVED TO ONE SIDE AS IT IS ADVANCED (b) IF THE SURFACE IS WIDER THAN THE CHISEL, PART OF THE CHISEL PRESSED AGAINST THE PORTION JUST CUT HELPS TO GUIDE AND KEEP IN LINE THE PART OF THE CHISEL CUTTING A NEW PORTION OF THE SURFACE (c) CUT WITH THE GRAIN, SO THE WASTE WOOD WILL SPLIT AWAY FROM THE GUIDE LINE.



TO CLEAN THE CORNERS OF A TENON, NOTCH, OR RABBET, GRASP THE CHISEL BY THE BLADE NEAR THE EDGE, RAISE ONE CORNER OF THE CUTTING EDGE BY TILTING THE HANDLE AWAY AND DRAW THE CHISEL TOWARD YOU. THE WORK IS HELD BY THE LEFT HAND WHILE THE CHISEL EDGE AND ONE CORNER, GUIDED BY THE RIGHT HAND, ACT LIKE A KNIFE.

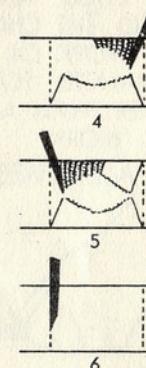
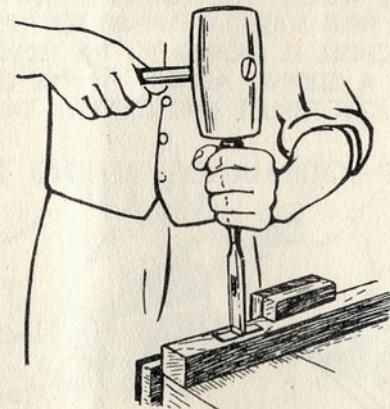
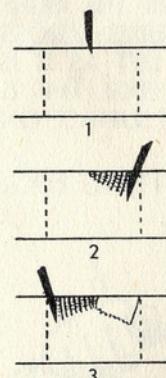
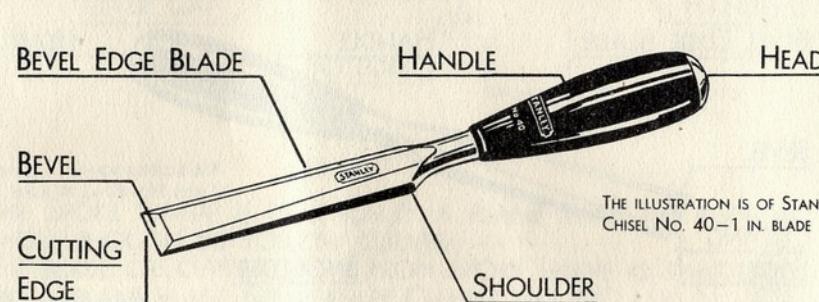
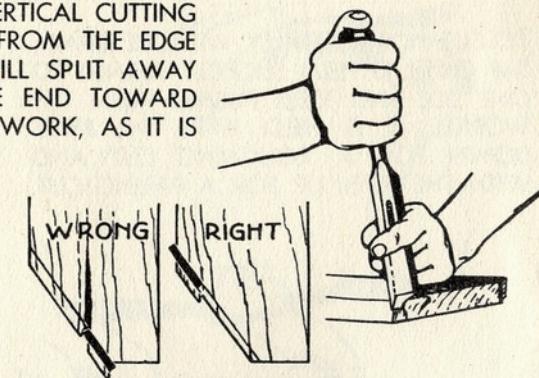
STANLEY WORKS (G.B.) LTD.

SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

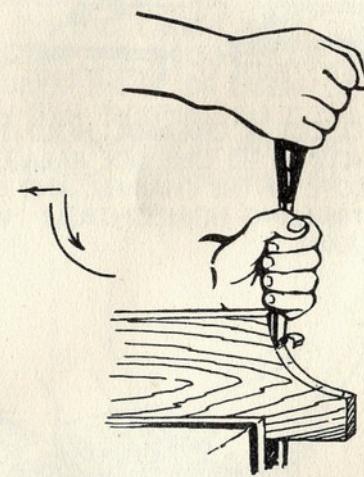
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TO CUT VERTICALLY A SLANTING CORNER, USE THE CHISEL IN THE SAME MANNER AS IN VERTICAL CUTTING ACROSS THE GRAIN. ALWAYS WORK FROM THE EDGE TOWARD THE END, SO THE WOOD WILL SPLIT AWAY FROM THE LINE. WORKING FROM THE END TOWARD THE EDGE WILL SPLIT AND RUIN THE WORK, AS IT IS CUTTING AGAINST THE GRAIN.



THE MALLET MAY BE SAFELY USED ON THE CHISEL WHEN THE CUTTING EDGE IS ACROSS THE GRAIN. WHEN THE EDGE IS WITH THE GRAIN, THE USE OF THE MALLET IS VERY LIKELY TO SPLIT THE WOOD. THE MALLET MAY BE USED ON THE CHISEL TO CHOP OUT A MORTISE, TO CUT THE ENDS OF A MORTISE (WHEN THE BULK OF THE MATERIAL HAS BEEN BORED OUT), WHEN THE WOOD IS HARD, AND IN ROUGHING OUT (WHEN THERE IS A LARGE AMOUNT OF MATERIAL TO BE REMOVED).

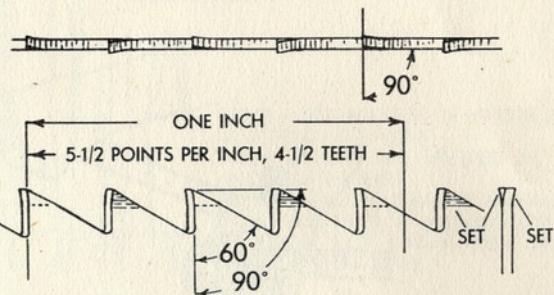


TO CUT A CONCAVE CURVED CORNER, HOLD THE BEVEL SIDE OF THE CHISEL AGAINST THE WORK WITH THE LEFT HAND; WITH THE RIGHT HAND PRESS DOWN AND DRAW BACK AT THE SAME TIME, GIVING A SWEEPING CURVED DIRECTION TO THE CUT. ALWAYS WORK WITH THE GRAIN FROM THE EDGE TOWARD THE END.

**STANLEY TOOLS
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CHART NO. S18**

HOW TO USE HAND SAWS

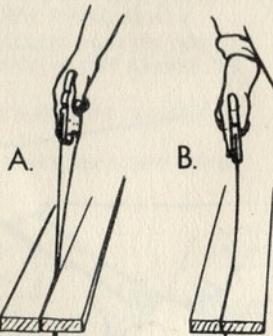
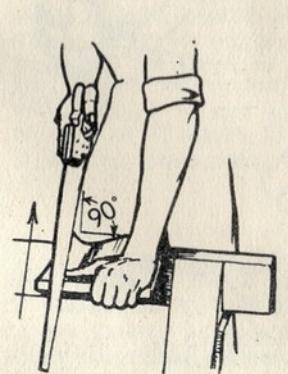
STANLEY



RIP SAW TEETH ARE SHAPED LIKE CHISELS. THEY CUT LIKE A GANG OF CHISELS IN A ROW.



ABOUT 60° IS THE CORRECT ANGLE BETWEEN THE SAW AND THE WORK FOR RIP SAWING.



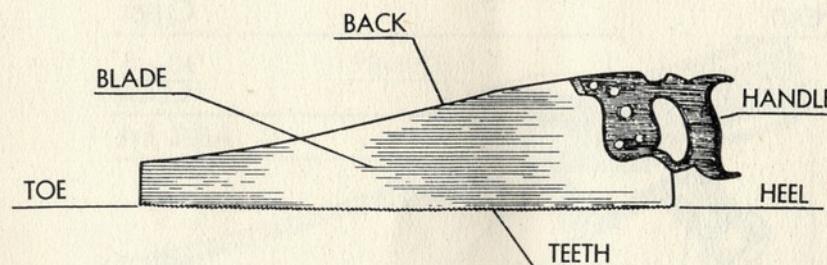
A. IF THE SAW LEAVES THE LINE, TWIST THE HANDLE SLIGHTLY AND DRAW IT BACK TO THE LINE.
B. IF THE SAW IS NOT SQUARE TO THE WOOD, BEND IT A LITTLE AND GRADUALLY STRAIGHTEN IT. BE CAREFUL NOT TO BEND PERMANENTLY OR KINK THE BLADE.

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STANLEY



THE SIZE OF A SAW IS DETERMINED BY THE LENGTH OF THE BLADE IN INCHES. SOME POPULAR SIZES ARE 24' AND 26'.

THE COARSENESS OR FINENESS OF A SAW IS DETERMINED BY THE NUMBER OF POINTS PER INCH.

A COARSE SAW IS BETTER FOR FAST WORK AND FOR GREEN WOOD.

A FINE SAW IS BETTER FOR SMOOTH ACCURATE CUTTING AND FOR DRY SEASONED WOOD.

5-1/2 AND 6 POINTS ARE IN COMMON USE FOR RIP SAWS.

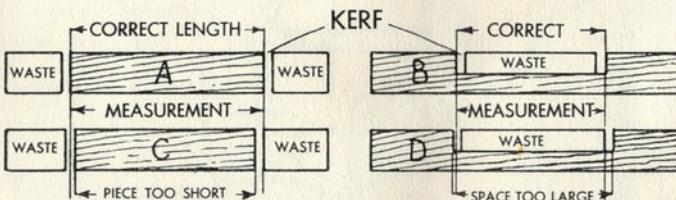
7 AND 8 POINTS ARE IN COMMON USE FOR CROSS CUT SAWS.

SAW TEETH ARE SET; EVERY OTHER TOOTH IS BENT TO THE RIGHT AND THOSE BETWEEN TO THE LEFT, TO MAKE THE KERF WIDER THAN THE SAW.

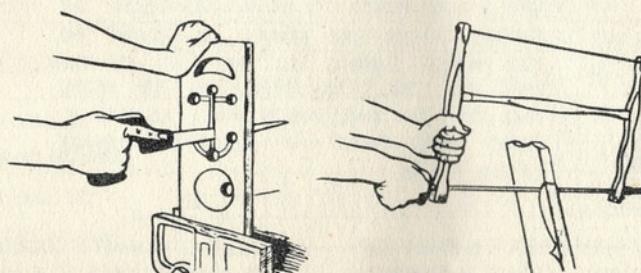
THIS PREVENTS THE SAW FROM BINDING IN THE KERF OR SAW CUT.

QUALITY SAWS IN ADDITION ARE TAPER GROUNDED, BEING THINNER AT THE BACK THAN AT THE TOOTHEDE EDGE.

KEEP SAW TEETH SHARP AND PROPERLY SET.

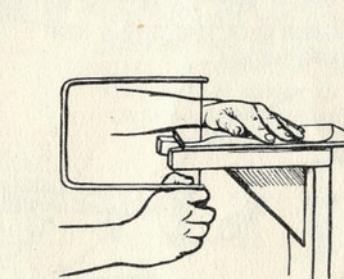


BE SURE TO SAW CAREFULLY ON THE WASTE SIDE OF THE LINE AS AT A AND B. SAWING ON THE LINE OR ON THE WRONG SIDE OF THE LINE MAKES THE PIECE TOO SHORT AS AT C OR THE OPENING TOO LARGE AS SHOWN AT D.

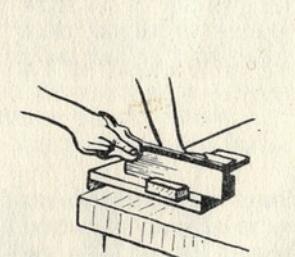


COMPASS OR KEYHOLE SAWS ARE USED TO CUT CURVED OR STRAIGHT SIDED HOLES.

THE BOW SAW IS USED TO CUT IRREGULARLY CURVED SHAPES BY HAND.



THE COPING SAW IS USED TO CUT IRREGULAR SHAPES AND INTRICATELY CURVED PATTERNS IN THIN WOOD.

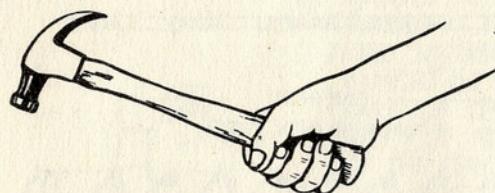


THE BACK SAW IS A THIN CROSS CUT SAW WITH FINE TEETH, STIFFENED BY A THICK BACK. A POPULAR SIZE IS 12' WITH 14 PTS PER INCH. IT IS USED FOR FINE ACCURATE WORK.

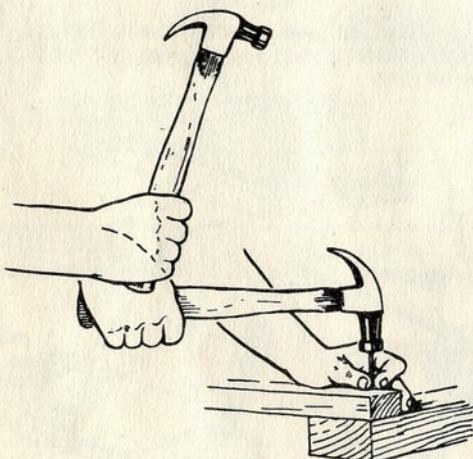
STANLEY TOOLS
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CHART NO. S19

**HOW TO USE
THE STANLEY NAIL HAMMER**

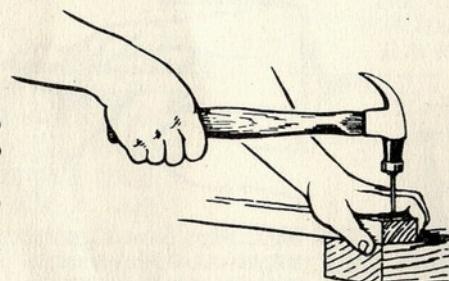
STANLEY



GRASP THE HAMMER FIRMLY NEAR THE END.

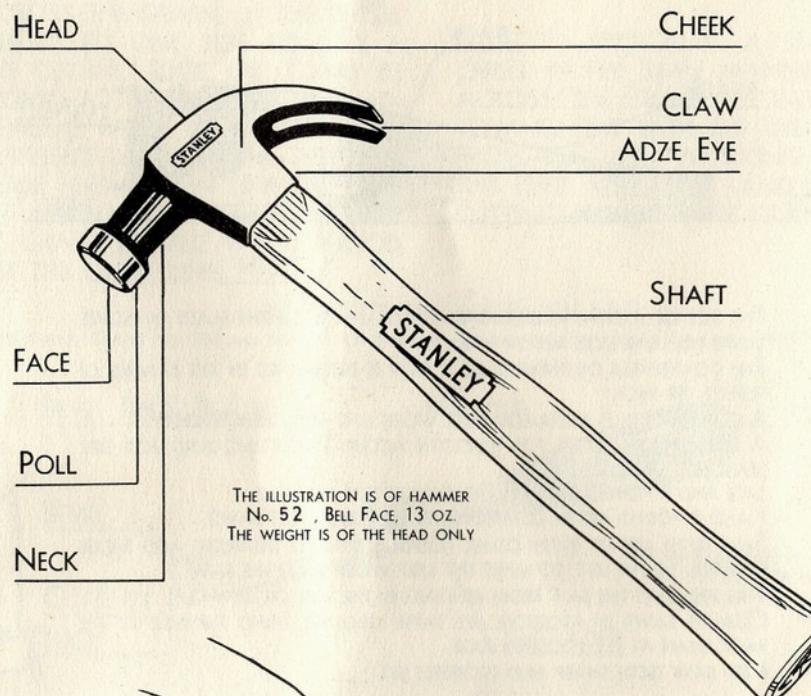


THE BLOW IS DELIVERED THROUGH THE WRIST, THE ELBOW AND THE SHOULDER, ONE OR ALL BEING BROUGHT INTO PLAY ACCORDING TO THE STRENGTH OF THE BLOW TO BE STRUCK. REST THE FACE OF THE HAMMER ON THE NAIL, DRAW THE HAMMER BACK AND GIVE A LIGHT TAP TO START THE NAIL AND TO DETERMINE THE AIM.

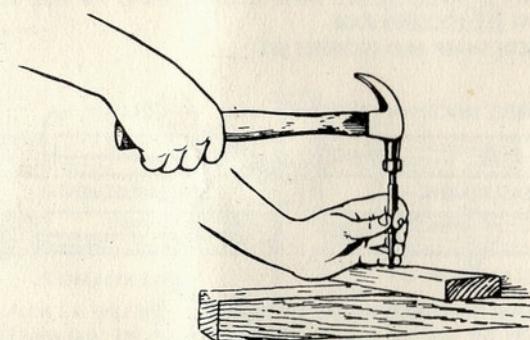


STRIKE THE NAIL SQUARELY TO AVOID MARRING THE WOOD AND BENDING THE NAIL. KEEP THE FACE OF THE HAMMER CLEAN TO AVOID SLIPPING OFF THE NAIL. IF A NAIL BENDS DRAW IT AND START A NEW ONE IN A NEW PLACE.

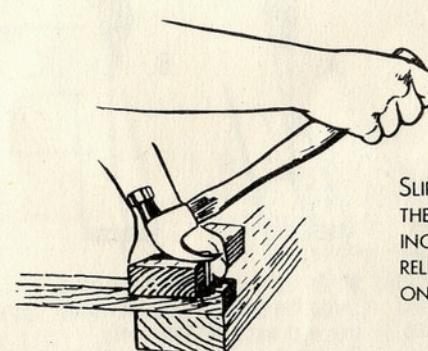
ALWAYS STRIKE WITH THE FACE OF THE HAMMER. IT IS HARDENED FOR THAT PURPOSE. DO NOT DAMAGE THE FACE BY STRIKING STEEL HARDER THAN ITSELF. DO NOT STRIKE WITH THE CHEEK AS IT IS THE WEAKEST PART.



THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF HAMMER
No. 52, BELL FACE, 13 OZ.
THE WEIGHT IS OF THE HEAD ONLY

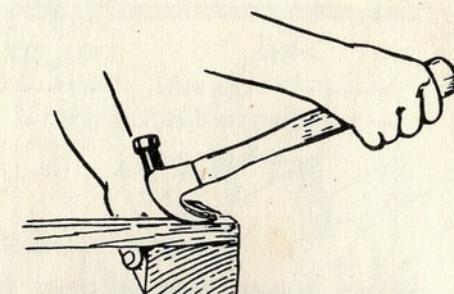


USE A NAIL PUNCH TO DRIVE NAILS BELOW THE SURFACE OF ALL FINE WORK. TO PREVENT THE NAIL PUNCH SLIPPING OFF THE HEAD OF THE NAIL, REST THE LITTLE FINGER ON THE WORK AND PRESS THE NAIL PUNCH FIRMLY AGAINST IT. PUNCH NAILS ABOUT $1/16$ " BELOW THE SURFACE OF THE WOOD.



SLIP A PIECE OF WOOD UNDER THE HEAD OF THE HAMMER TO INCREASE THE LEVERAGE AND TO RELIEVE THE UNNECESSARY STRAIN ON THE SHAFT.

STANLEY



TO DRAW A NAIL, SLIP THE CLAW OF THE HAMMER UNDER THE NAIL HEAD; PULL UNTIL THE SHAFT IS NEARLY VERTICAL AND THE NAIL PARTLY DRAWN.

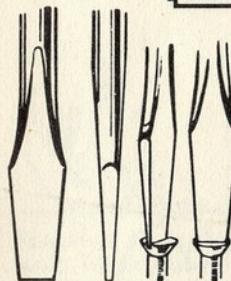


IF THE PULL IS CONTINUED, UNNECESSARY FORCE IS REQUIRED THAT WILL BEND THE NAIL, MAR THE WOOD AND PERHAPS BREAK THE HAMMER SHAFT.

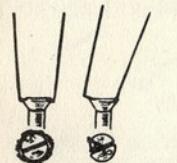
A BELL FACE HAMMER IS SLIGHTLY MORE CONVEX THAN A PLAIN FACE HAMMER. WITH IT A NAIL CAN BE DRIVEN FLUSH, OR SLIGHTLY BELOW THE SURFACE OF THE WORK, WITHOUT LEAVING HAMMER MARKS IN THE WOOD.

**HOW TO USE
THE STANLEY SCREW DRIVER
AND INFORMATION FOR DRIVING SCREWS**

STANLEY



SELECT A SCREW DRIVER OF LENGTH AND TIP FITTED TO THE WORK. SCREW DRIVERS ARE SPECIFIED BY THE LENGTH OF THE BLADE. THE TIP SHOULD BE STRAIGHT AND NEARLY PARALLEL SIDED. IT SHOULD ALSO FIT THE SCREW SLOT AND BE NOT WIDER THAN THE SCREW HEAD.



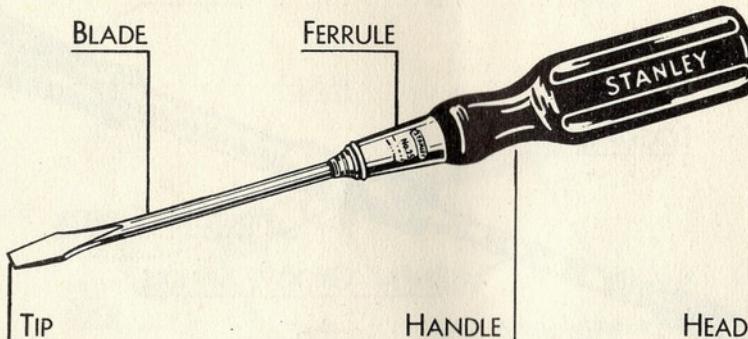
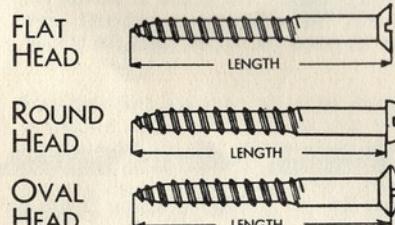
IF THE TIP IS TOO WIDE IT WILL SCAR THE WOOD AROUND THE SCREW HEAD. IF THE SCREW DRIVER IS NOT HELD IN LINE WITH THE SCREW IT WILL SLIP OUT OF THE SLOT AND MAR BOTH THE SCREW AND THE WORK.



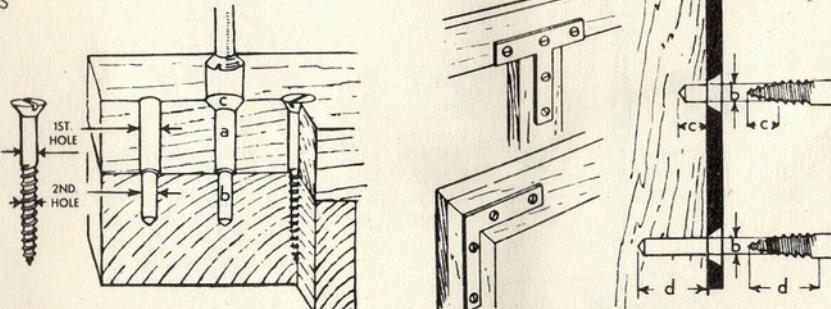
IF THE TIP IS ROUNDED OR BEVELLED IT WILL RAISE OUT OF THE SLOT, SPOILING THE SCREW HEAD. REGRIND OR FILE THE TIP TO MAKE IT AS SHOWN ABOVE.

TO FASTEN TWO PIECES OF WOOD TOGETHER WITH SCREWS:

1. LOCATE THE POSITIONS OF THE SCREW HOLES.
2. BORE THE FIRST HOLE IN THE FIRST PIECE OF WOOD SLIGHTLY LARGER THAN THE DIAMETER OF THE SCREW SHANK, AS AT a.
3. BORE THE SECOND HOLE SLIGHTLY SMALLER THAN THE THREADED PART OF THE SCREWS, AS AT b. BORE AS DEEP AS HALF THE LENGTH OF THE THREADED PART.
4. COUNTERSINK THE FIRST HOLES TO MATCH THE DIAMETER OF THE HEADS OF THE SCREWS, AS AT c.
5. DRIVE THE SCREWS TIGHTLY IN PLACE WITH THE SCREW DRIVER.



THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF
STANLEY SCREW DRIVER NO. 25-4 IN. BLADE



SIZES OF BITS OR DRILLS TO BORE HOLES FOR WOOD SCREWS

NUMBER OF SCREW	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	16	18
BODY DIAMETER OF SCREW	.073	.086	.099	.112	.125	.138	.151	.164	.177	.190	.216	.242	.268	.294
FIRST HOLE { TWIST DRILL SIZE	5 ¹ / ₆₄	3 ¹ / ₃₂	3 ¹ / ₃₂	7 ¹ / ₆₄	1 ¹ / ₈	9 ¹ / ₆₄	5 ¹ / ₃₂	11 ¹ / ₆₄	11 ¹ / ₆₄	3 ¹ / ₁₆	7 ¹ / ₃₂	15 ¹ / ₆₄	19 ¹ / ₆₄	19 ¹ / ₆₄
AUGER BIT NUMBER	64	32	64	64	8	64	32	64	16	16	32	64	64	64
SECOND HOLE { TWIST DRILL SIZE														
AUGER BIT NUMBER	1 ¹ / ₁₆	1 ¹ / ₁₆	5 ¹ / ₆₄	5 ¹ / ₆₄	3 ¹ / ₃₂	7 ¹ / ₆₄	7 ¹ / ₆₄	1 ¹ / ₈	1 ¹ / ₈	9 ¹ / ₆₄	5 ¹ / ₃₂	3 ¹ / ₁₆	13 ¹ / ₆₄	

EXACT SIZES CANNOT BE GIVEN FOR THE HOLES FOR WOOD SCREWS. THE ABOVE ARE APPROXIMATELY RIGHT FOR AVERAGE NEEDS. VARIATIONS IN HARD AND SOFT WOOD, MOISTURE CONTENT AND SNUG OR LOOSE FITS, IF DESIRED, SHOULD BE CONSIDERED. NUMBER AND LETTER SIZES OF DRILLS ARE AVAILABLE, IF MORE EXACT SIZES ARE WANTED. A TRIAL FIT IN SCRAP WOOD IS PRACTICAL.

USE THE LONGEST SCREW DRIVER CONVENIENT FOR THE WORK. MORE POWER CAN BE APPLIED TO A LONG SCREW DRIVER THAN A SHORT ONE, WITH LESS DANGER OF ITS SLIPPING OUT OF THE SLOT.

HOLD THE HANDLE FIRMLY IN THE PALM OF THE RIGHT HAND WITH THE THUMB AND FOREFINGER GRASPING THE HANDLE NEAR THE FERRULE. WITH THE LEFT HAND STEADY THE TIP AND KEEP IT PRESSED INTO THE SLOT WHILE RENEWING THE GRIP ON THE HANDLE FOR A NEW TURN.

IF NO HOLE IS BORED FOR THE THREADED PART OF THE SCREW THE WOOD IS OFTEN SPLIT OR THE SCREW IS TWISTED OFF. IF A SCREW TURNS TOO HARD, BACK IT OUT AND ENLARGE THE HOLE. A LITTLE SOAP ON THE THREADS OF THE SCREW MAKES IT EASIER TO DRIVE.

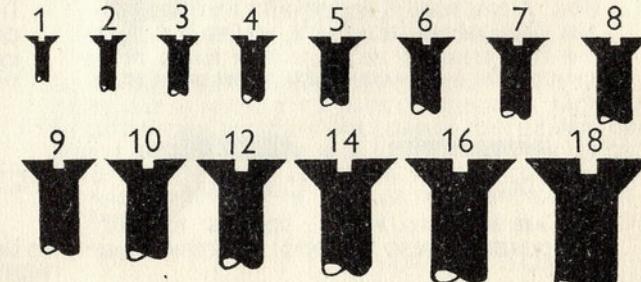


TO FASTEN HINGES OR OTHER HARDWARE IN PLACE WITH SCREWS:

1. LOCATE THE POSITION OF THE PIECE OF HARDWARE ON THE WORK.
2. RECESS THE WORK TO RECEIVE THE HARDWARE IF IT IS NECESSARY.
3. LOCATE THE POSITIONS OF THE SCREWS.
4. SELECT SCREWS THAT WILL EASILY PASS THROUGH THE HOLES IN THE HARDWARE, AS AT a.
5. BORE THE PILOT HOLES (SECOND HOLE) SLIGHTLY SMALLER THAN THE DIAMETER OF THE THREADED PART OF THE SCREWS, AS AT b.
6. DRIVE THE SCREWS TIGHTLY IN PLACE.

IF THE WOOD IS SOFT, BORE AS DEEP AS HALF THE LENGTH OF THE THREADED PART OF THE SCREW, AS AT c. IF THE WOOD IS HARD (OAK), THE SCREW SOFT (BRASS), OR IF THE SCREW IS LARGE, THE HOLE MUST BE NEARLY AS DEEP AS THE SCREW, AS AT d. HOLES FOR SMALL SCREWS ARE USUALLY MADE WITH A BRADAWL.

DETERMINE SCREW SHANK SIZES BY COMPARISON BELOW



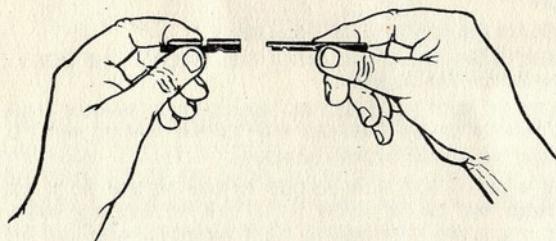
STANLEY TOOLS
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CHART NO. S21

HOW TO USE THE "YANKEE" SPIRAL RATCHET SCREW DRIVER

STANLEY



TO INSERT THE SCREW DRIVER BIT INTO THE CHUCK WITH THE SPIRAL SPINDLE EXTENDED, PLACE THE RATCHET SHIFTER IN THE CENTRE POSITION. PULL THE CHUCK SLEEVE DOWN. INSERT THE BIT. TURN THE BIT UNTIL YOU FEEL IT IS SEATED. RELEASE THE CHUCK SLEEVE.



WITH THE DRILL POINTS AND CHUCK ADAPTOR THE SPIRAL RATCHET SCREW DRIVER BECOMES AN AUTOMATIC PUSH DRILL. A DRILL POINT IS INSERTED INTO THE CHUCK ADAPTOR. TURN THE DRILL POINT UNTIL YOU FEEL IT IS SEATED. THE TWO ASSEMBLED PIECES ARE THEN PLACED IN THE CHUCK IN THE SAME MANNER AS A SCREW DRIVER BIT.



DRILL POINT



COUNTERSINK

THERE ARE EIGHT DRILL POINTS, SIZES 1/16" TO 11/64". THE COUNTERSINK ALSO FITS INTO THE SCREW DRIVER CHUCK.

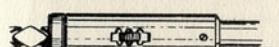
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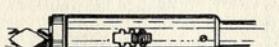
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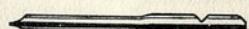
TO DRIVE SCREWS OR DRILL HOLES WITH QUICK RETURN SPIRAL RATCHET ACTION, SET THE RATCHET SHIFTER IN THE POSITION NEAREST TO THE CHUCK.



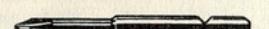
TO USE AS A LONG RIGID SCREW DRIVER, WITHOUT SPIRAL OR RATCHET ACTION, SET THE RATCHET SHIFTER IN THE CENTRE POSITION.



TO DRAW SCREWS WITH QUICK RETURN SPIRAL RATCHET ACTION, SET THE RATCHET SHIFTER IN THE POSITION NEAREST THE HANDLE.



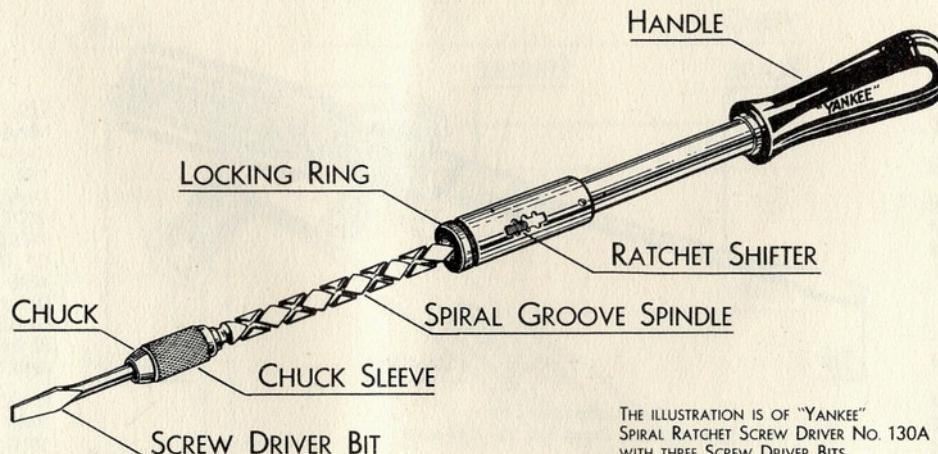
HEAVY DUTY BIT



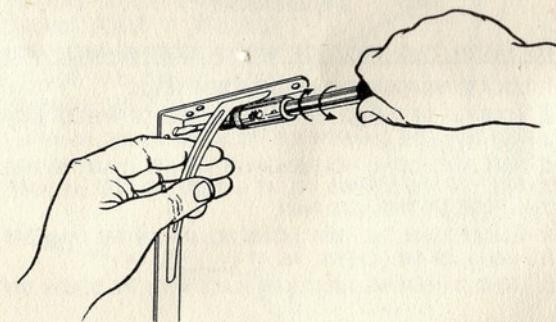
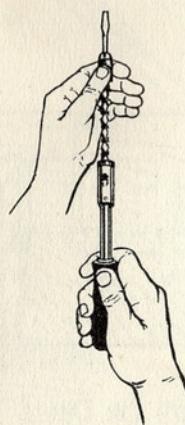
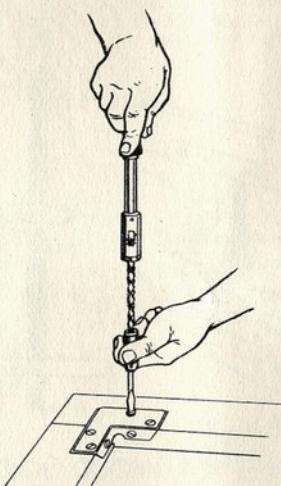
PHILLIPS SCREW DRIVER BIT

THE HEAVY DUTY AND THE PHILLIPS SCREW DRIVER BITS ARE ACCESSORIES THAT ADD TO THE USEFULNESS OF THIS TOOL.

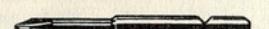
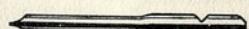
STANLEY TOOLS
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CHART NO. S22



THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF "YANKEE"
SPIRAL RATCHET SCREW DRIVER No. 130A
WITH THREE SCREW DRIVER BITS



AS A RATCHET SCREW DRIVER, THE SCREW IS DRIVEN OR DRAWN BY TURNING THE HAND RIGHT AND LEFT. THE LEFT HAND IS FREE TO HOLD THE WORK, AFTER THE SCREW IS STARTED.



HOW TO USE BORING TOOLS

STANLEY

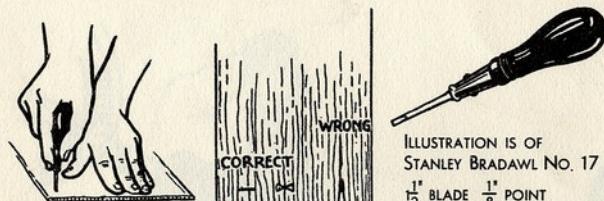


ILLUSTRATION IS OF
STANLEY BRADAWL NO. 17
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ BLADE $\frac{1}{8}$ POINT

BRADAWLS ARE USED TO MAKE HOLES FOR SMALL SCREWS AND NAILS. TO AVOID SPLITTING THE WOOD, START THE AWL WITH ITS EDGE ACROSS THE GRAIN, TURNING IT BACK AND FORTH SLIGHTLY AS YOU PRESS DOWN. DO NOT LET THE EDGE COME PARALLEL WITH THE GRAIN.



TWIST BITS FOR WOOD ARE USED TO MAKE HOLES FOR SCREWS, NAILS OR BOLTS. THEY ARE SIZED BY 32NDS OF AN INCH AND RANGE FROM NO. 2- $\frac{1}{16}$ AND LARGER.



BIT STOCK DRILLS ARE DESIGNED AND TEMPERED TO MAKE HOLES IN METAL, BUT MAY ALSO BE USED IN WOOD, ESPECIALLY IN REPAIR WORK WHERE CONTACT WITH NAILS OR METAL IS POSSIBLE. THEY ARE SIZED BY 32NDS OF AN INCH AND RANGE FROM NO. 2- $\frac{1}{16}$ AND LARGER.

ILLUSTRATION IS OF STANLEY
COUNTERSINK NO. 139
FOR BIT BRACES

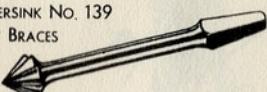
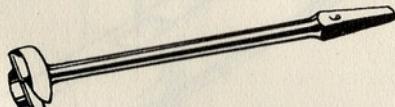


ILLUSTRATION IS OF STANLEY
COUNTERSINK NO. 137 FOR
HAND DRILLS.

COUNTERSINK BITS ARE USED TO WIDEN SCREW HOLES SO THAT THE HEADS OF FLAT-HEAD SCREWS MAY BE FLUSH, OR SLIGHTLY BELOW, THE SURFACE OF THE WORK.



FORSTNER BITS ARE USED TO BORE HOLES PARTWAY THROUGH WHERE THE AUGER BIT SCREW OR SPUR WOULD GO THROUGH THE WORK, ALSO ON END GRAIN, THIN WOOD, OR NEAR AN END WHERE AN AUGER BIT WOULD SPLIT THE WORK. TO CENTER OR START A FORSTNER BIT, SCRIBE A CIRCLE THE SIZE OF THE HOLE WITH DIVIDERS AND PRESS THE RIM OF THE FORSTNER BIT INTO IT. FORSTNER BITS ARE SIZED BY 16THS OF AN INCH FROM NO. 4- $\frac{1}{4}$ AND LARGER.

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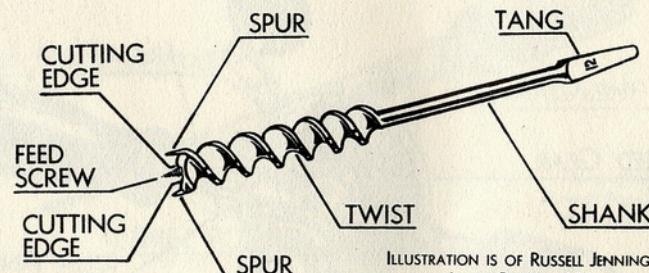


ILLUSTRATION IS OF RUSSELL JENNINGS
AUGER BIT NO. 100.

AUGER BITS ARE SIZED BY 16THS OF AN INCH, MEASURING THE DIAMETER. BITS VARY IN LENGTH FROM 7" TO 10". DOWEL BITS ARE SHORT AUGER BITS ABOUT 5" LONG.



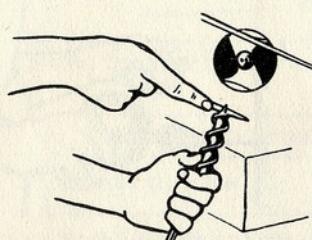
THE STANDARD DOUBLE THREAD FEED SCREW IS BEST FOR GENERAL WORK WITH SEASONED WOOD. IT IS PREFERRED FOR CABINET AND PATTERN MAKING.



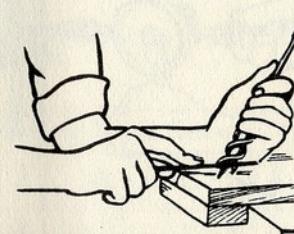
THE SINGLE THREAD FEED SCREW IS BEST FOR FAST CUTTING IN GREEN OR GUMMY WOOD.



THE DIAMOND POINT IS USED FOR MACHINE BORING WITH POWER FEED.

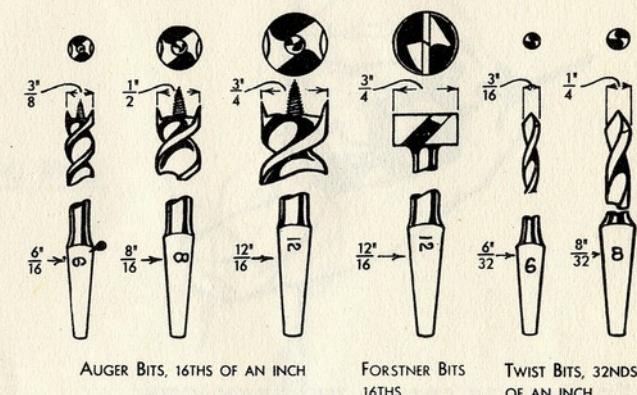


SHARPEN AUGER BITS WITH A BIT FILE. FOR A KEEN EDGE, ALSO WHET WITH A SLIPSTONE. SHARPEN THE SPURS ON THE INSIDE TO PRESERVE THE DIAMETER.



SHARPEN THE CUTTING EDGES ON THE TOP TO MAINTAIN THE CLEARANCE ON THE UNDER SIDE. THE CUTTING EDGES MUST BE KEPT EVEN.

STANLEY



AUGER BITS, 16THS OF AN INCH

FORSTNER BITS
16THS.

TWIST BITS, 32NDS
OF AN INCH.

BITS ARE MARKED FOR SIZE BY A SINGLE NUMBER. THE NUMERATOR OF THE FRACTION STANDS FOR THE DIAMETER OF THE BIT. AUGER AND FORSTNER BITS ARE MARKED BY 16THS OF AN INCH. NO. 8 STANDS FOR $8/16$ OR $1/2$. TWIST BITS FOR WOOD ARE USUALLY MARKED IN THE SAME WAY, BY 32NDS OF AN INCH. NO. 8 STANDS FOR $8/32$ OR $1/4$.

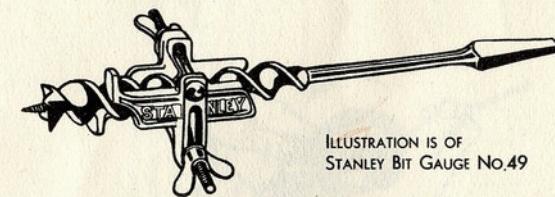


ILLUSTRATION IS OF
STANLEY BIT GAUGE NO. 49

AN ADJUSTABLE BIT GAUGE MAY BE USED TO REGULATE THE DEPTH OF HOLES.

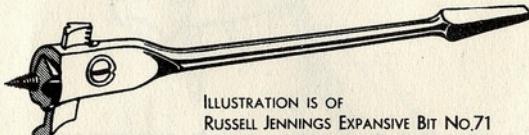
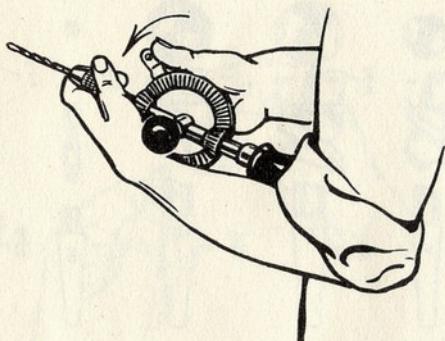


ILLUSTRATION IS OF
RUSSELL JENNINGS EXPANSIVE BIT NO. 71

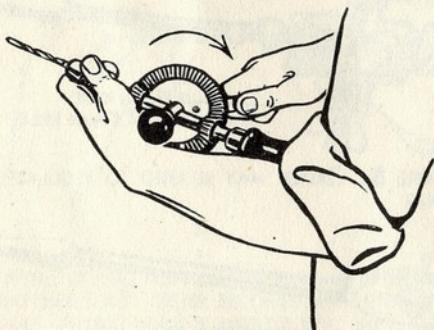
THE EXPANSIVE BIT TAKES THE PLACE OF MANY LARGE BITS. THE CUTTER MAY BE ADJUSTED FOR VARIOUS SIZED HOLES. MOVING THE CUTTER ADJUSTING SCREW ONE COMPLETE TURN ENLARGES OR REDUCES THE HOLE $1/8$. ONE HALF TURN $1/16$. TEST THE SIZE ON A PIECE OF WASTE WOOD. FOR BORING THROUGH, CLAMP A PIECE OF WASTE WOOD ON THE BACK OF THE WORK TO PREVENT SPLITTING.

**HOW TO USE
THE STANLEY HAND DRILL**

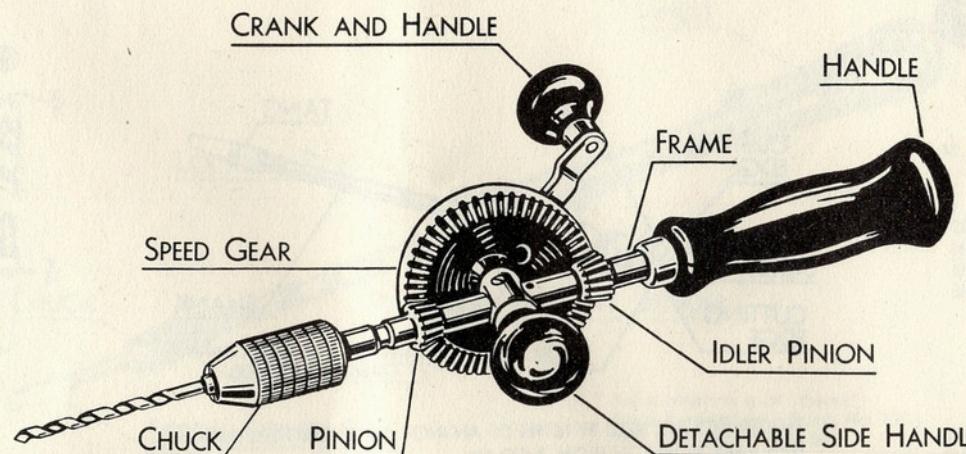
STANLEY



TO PLACE THE DRILL IN THE CHUCK, OPEN IT ONLY SLIGHTLY MORE THAN THE DIAMETER OF THE DRILL. THIS HELPS TO CENTRE IT. INSERT THE DRILL. TIGHTEN THE CHUCK BY PUSHING FORWARD ON THE CRANK WITH THE RIGHT HAND, WHILE HOLDING THE CHUCK SHELL TIGHT WITH THE LEFT THUMB AND FOREFINGER.

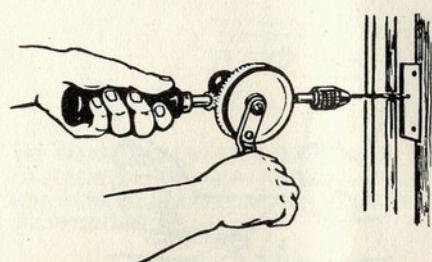


TO REMOVE THE DRILL, HOLD THE CHUCK SHELL TIGHT WITH THE LEFT THUMB AND FOREFINGER, AND TURN THE CRANK BACKWARD, WITH THE RIGHT HAND, AS SHOWN BY THE ARROW.

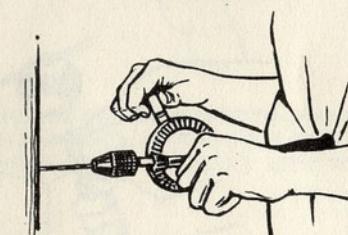


THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF STANLEY HAND DRILL NO. 617-1/4" CHUCK.

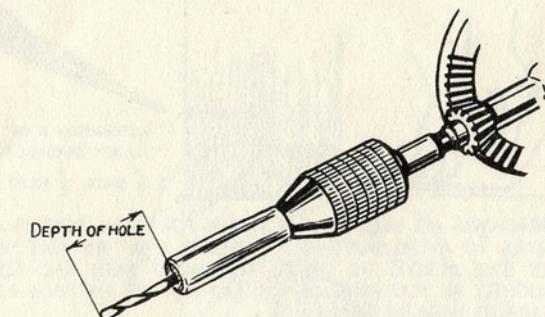
THE HAND DRILL IS USED FOR THE RAPID DRILLING OF SMALL HOLES IN BOTH WOOD AND METAL. HOLES IN WOOD SHOULD BE STARTED WITH AN AWL TO HELP CENTRE AND LOCATE THE DRILL. HOLES IN METAL SHOULD BE CENTRE PUNCHED. WHEN DRILLING THROUGH METAL, RELIEVE THE PRESSURE SLIGHTLY BEFORE BREAKING THROUGH, TO AVOID BREAKING THE DRILL. TWIST DRILLS PRINCIPALLY FOR METAL ARE MADE IN A VAST RANGE OF SIZES.



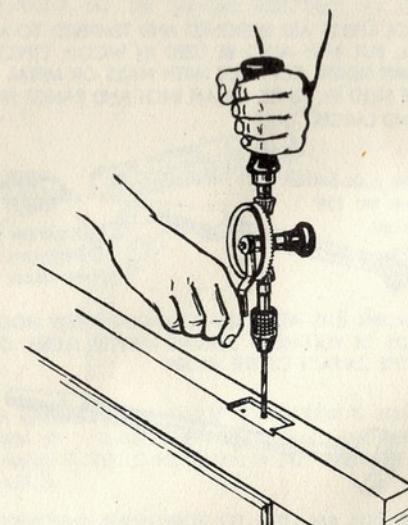
HOLD THE DRILL STRAIGHT. DO NOT WOBBLE WHILE TURNING; IT MAKES THE HOLE OVER-SIZE AND IS LIKELY TO BREAK THE DRILL.



IT IS SOMETIMES DESIRABLE TO HOLD THE DRILL BY THE SIDE HANDLE AND PRESS THE BODY AGAINST THE FRAME HANDLE LIKE A BREAST DRILL.



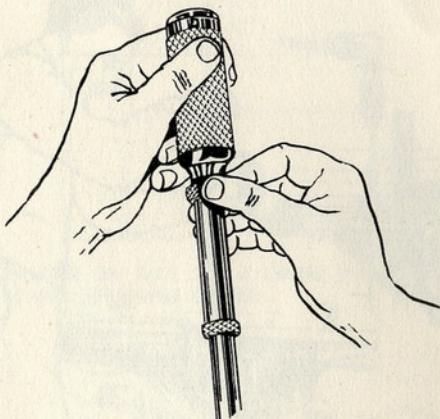
TO DRILL HOLES OF UNIFORM DEPTH, MAKE A DEPTH GAUGE. CUT A PIECE OF WOOD OR DOWEL THE RIGHT LENGTH, SO THE DRILL WILL PROJECT THE DESIRED DEPTH WHEN THE PIECE OF WOOD IS DRILLED AND SLIPPED OVER THE DRILL.



HOLD THE DRILL STEADY IN THE DIRECTION DESIRED AND EXERT AN EVEN PRESSURE. TURN THE CRANK AT A CONSTANT SPEED AND NOT TOO FAST.

**HOW TO USE
THE "YANKEE" PUSH DRILL**

STANLEY



TO OPEN THE MAGAZINE HANDLE TURN THE LOCKING RING TO THE LEFT.



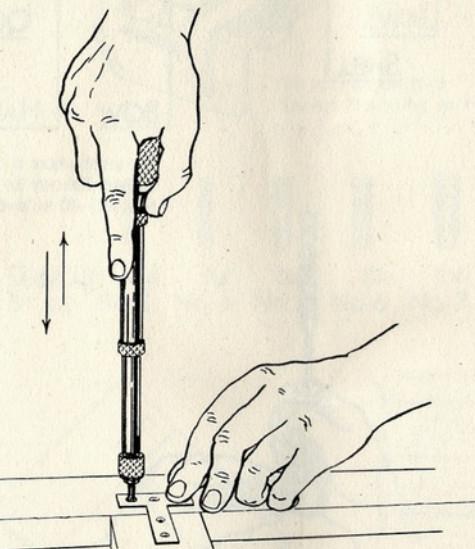
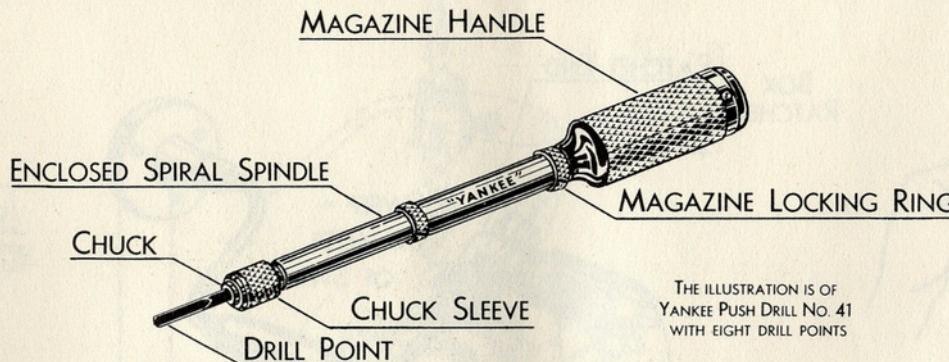
DRAW THE MAGAZINE HANDLE DOWN AND TURN IT TO SELECT THE DESIRED SIZE DRILL POINT. THE MAGAZINE CONTAINS EIGHT DRILL POINTS, $1/16"$ TO $11/64"$.

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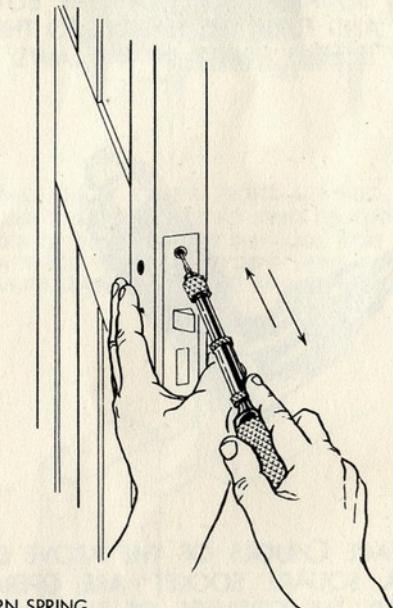
STANLEY



THE YANKEE PUSH DRILL IS A TOOL TO USE WITH ONE HAND, LEAVING THE OTHER ONE FREE TO HOLD THE WORK.

DRILL POINTS TO USE IN PUSH DRILL FOR WOOD SCREWS								
NUMBER OF SCREW	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BODY DIAMETER OF SCREW	$1/16$	$5/64$	$3/32$	$3/32$	$7/64$	$1/8$	$9/64$	$5/32$
DRILL TO USE FOR FIRST HOLE FOR THE SMOOTH SHANK OF SCREW	$1/16$	$5/64$	$3/32$	$7/64$	$1/8$	$1/8$	$9/64$	$5/32$
DRILL TO USE FOR PILOT HOLE FOR THREADED END OF SCREW	X	X	$1/16$	$5/64$	$5/64$	$3/32$	$7/64$	$1/8$

TO INSERT THE DRILL POINT INTO THE CHUCK PUSH THE CHUCK SLEEVE FORWARD. INSERT THE DRILL POINT AND TURN IT UNTIL YOU FEEL IT IS SEATED. RELEASE THE CHUCK SLEEVE.



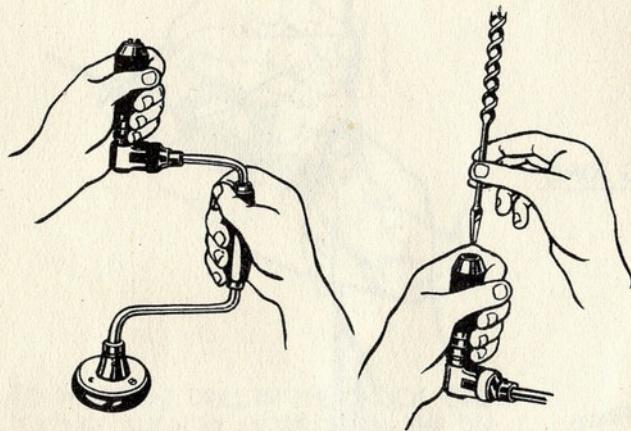
THE RETURN SPRING REVERSES THE DRILL POINT, CLEARING AWAY THE CHIPS. THE PUSH DRILL IS ESPECIALLY USEFUL IN AWKWARD OR CLOSE PLACES.

**STANLEY TOOLS
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CHART NO. S25**

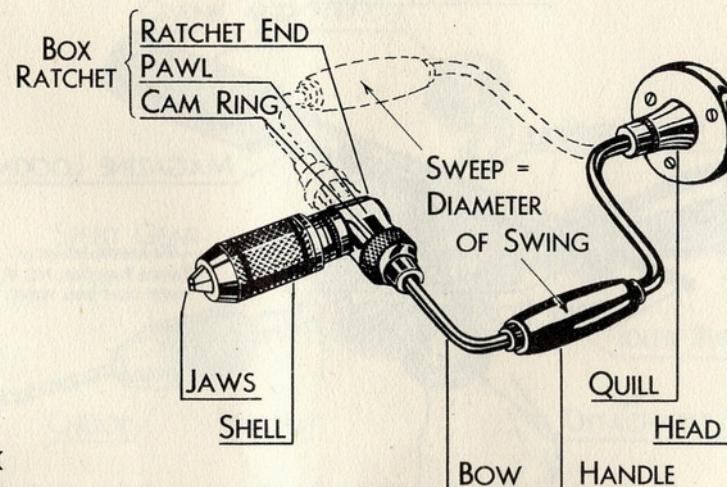
**HOW TO USE
THE STANLEY BIT BRACE**

STANLEY

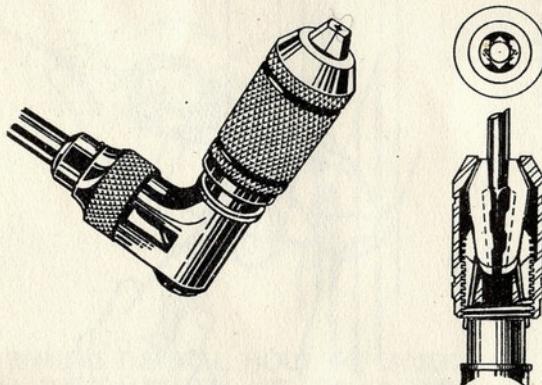
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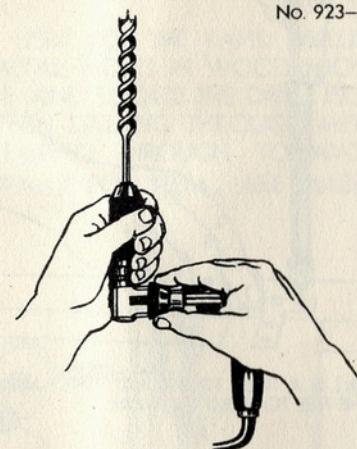
TO PLACE THE BIT IN THE CHUCK, GRASP THE CHUCK SHELL AND TURN THE HANDLE TO THE LEFT UNTIL THE JAWS ARE WIDE OPEN. INSERT THE BIT SHANK IN THE SQUARE SOCKET AT THE BOTTOM OF THE CHUCK AND TURN THE HANDLE TO THE RIGHT UNTIL THE BIT IS HELD FIRMLY IN THE JAWS.



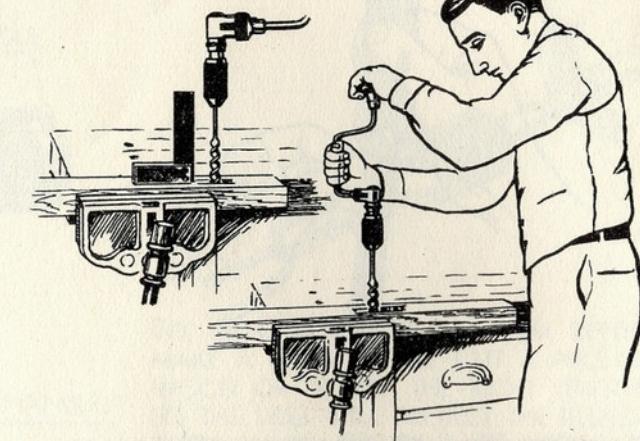
THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF
STANLEY RATCHET BIT BRACE
No. 923-10 IN. SWEEP



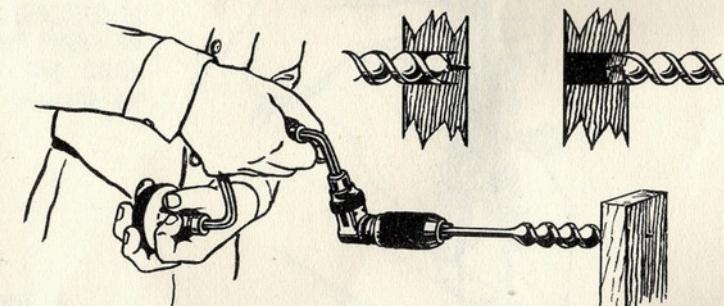
BIT BRACE CHUCKS OF THE ABOVE DESIGN, WITHOUT A SQUARE SOCKET ARE OPERATED IN LIKE MANNER. THE CORNERS OF THE TAPER SHANK OF THE BIT SHOULD BE CAREFULLY SEATED AND CENTRED IN THE V GROOVES OF THE JAWS.



TO OPERATE THE RATCHET TURN THE CAM RING. TURNING THE CAM RING TO THE RIGHT WILL ALLOW THE BIT TO TURN RIGHT AND GIVE RATCHET ACTION WHEN THE HANDLE IS TURNED LEFT. TURN THE CAM RING LEFT TO REVERSE THE ACTION.
THE RATCHET BRACE IS INDISPENSABLE WHEN BORING A HOLE IN A CORNER OR WHERE SOME OBJECT PREVENTS MAKING A FULL TURN WITH THE HANDLE.



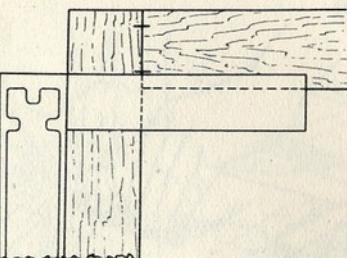
TO BORE A VERTICLE HOLE, HOLD THE BRACE AND BIT PERPENDICULAR TO THE SURFACE OF THE WORK. TEST BY SIGHT. COMPARE THE DIRECTION OF THE BIT TO THE NEAREST STRAIGHT EDGE OR TO SIDES OF THE VICE. A TRY SQUARE MAY BE HELD NEAR THE BIT.



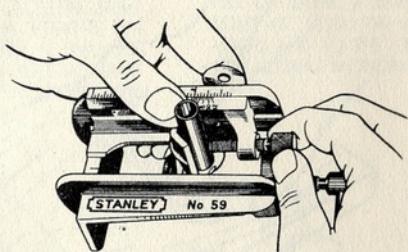
TO BORE A HORIZONTAL HOLE, HOLD THE HEAD OF THE BRACE CUPPED IN THE LEFT HAND AGAINST THE STOMACH AND WITH THE THUMB AND FOREFINGER AROUND THE QUILL. TO BORE THROUGH WITHOUT SPLINTERING THE SECOND FACE, STOP WHEN THE SCREW POINT IS THROUGH AND FINISH FROM THE SECOND FACE. WHEN BORING THROUGH WITH AN EXPANSIVE BIT IT IS BEST TO CLAMP A PIECE OF WOOD TO THE SECOND FACE AND BORE STRAIGHT THROUGH.

**HOW TO USE THE
STANLEY DOWELLING JIG**

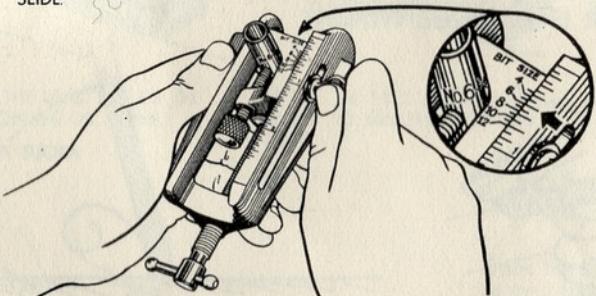
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- 1 INDICATE ON FACE SIDE A CENTRE LINE FOR ANY NUMBER OF DOWELS DESIRED.

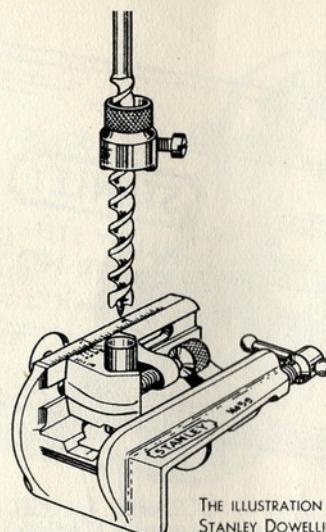


- 2 SELECT A SUITABLE SIZE DOWEL FOR YOUR WOOD AND THE SAME SIZE GUIDE. SECURE THE GUIDE, BEVEL END UP, IN SLIDE WITH BOTTOM OF GUIDE PRACTICALLY FLUSH WITH UNDER SIDE OF THE SLIDE.

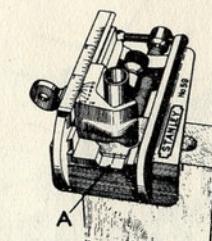
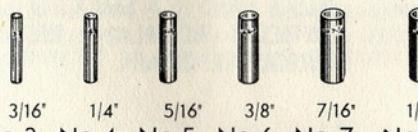


- 3 ADJUST THE SLIDE, ALIGNING THE INDEX LINE FOR THE GUIDE SELECTED AT THE PROPER GRADUATION TO BRING THE CENTRE OF THE HOLE THE DISTANCE DESIRED FROM THE FACE SIDE OF THE WOOD. AN INDEX LINE IS GIVEN ON THE SLIDE FOR EACH GUIDE OR BIT SIZE.

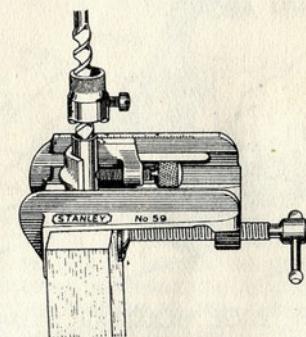
EXAMPLE: FOR A 3/8" GUIDE ADJUST THE SLIDE TO BRING THE INDEX LINE NO. 6 TO THE DESIRED GRADUATION MARK. IF THE DOWEL IS TO BE IN THE CENTRE OF A 1" PIECE OF WOOD, ADJUST THE SLIDE TO THE 1/2" GRADUATION MARK AND FASTEN SECURELY WITH THE THUMB SCREW.



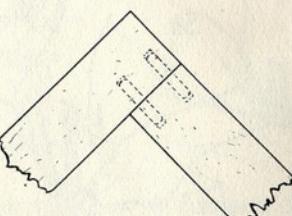
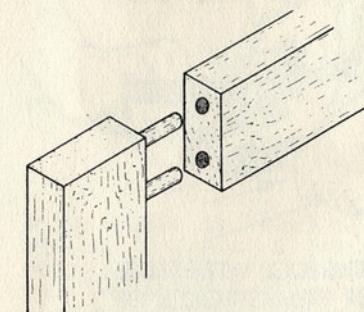
THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF
STANLEY DOWELLING JIG NO. 59



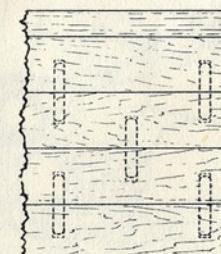
- 4 PLACE THE JIG ON ONE OF THE PIECES OF WOOD WITH THE FENCE NEXT TO THE FACE SIDE OF THE WOOD AND BRING THE CENTRE LINE (A) IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE MARK ON THE WOOD, ILLUSTRATED IN NO. 1. CLAMP THE JIG SECURELY.



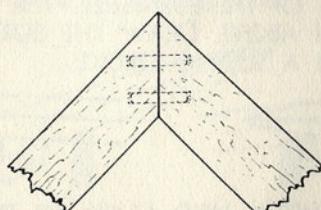
- 5 PLACE THE BIT OF THE PROPER SIZE INTO THE GUIDE USING CARE NOT TO STRIKE THE CUTTING EDGE OF THE BIT AGAINST THE GUIDE. BORE FOR EACH HOLE TO THE DESIRED DEPTH USING A DEPTH GAUGE CLAMPED ON THE BIT AS SHOWN.



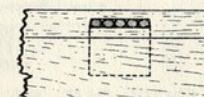
DOWELLED CORNER JOINT



DOWELLED SIDE GRAIN JOINT



DOWELLED MITRE JOINT

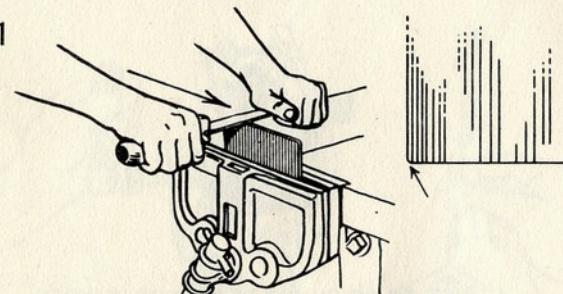


MORTISING

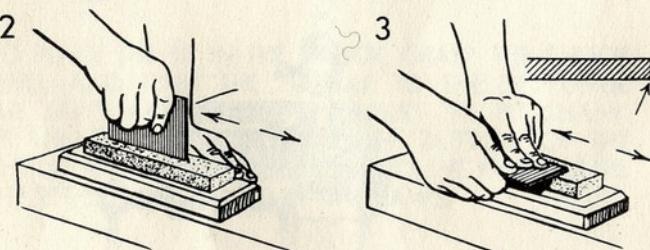
- 6 PLACE DOWELS IN THE HOLES AND COMPLETE THE JOINT

HOW TO SHARPEN AND USE THE STANLEY HAND SCRAPER

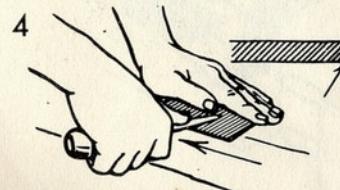
STANLEY



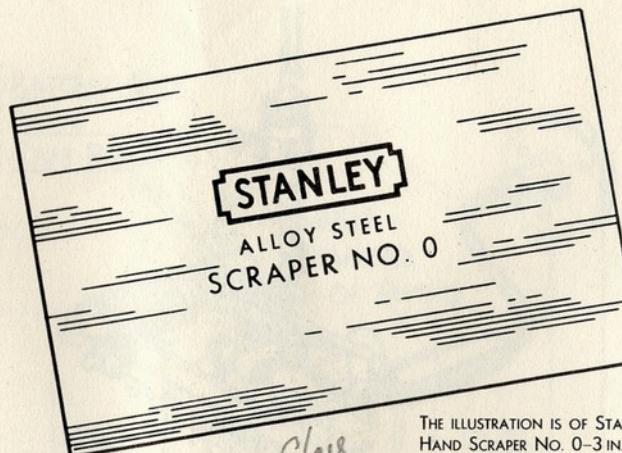
TO SHARPEN THE HAND SCRAPER. FILE THE EDGES SQUARE AND STRAIGHT BY DRAWFILING WITH A SMOOTH MILL FILE. ROUND THE CORNERS SLIGHTLY, AS SHOWN ABOVE.



WHET THE EDGE, HOLDING THE BLADE SQUARE TO THE SURFACE OF THE OIL STONE. SOME PREFER TO HOLD THE SCRAPER SQUARE TO THE EDGE OF THE OIL STONE.

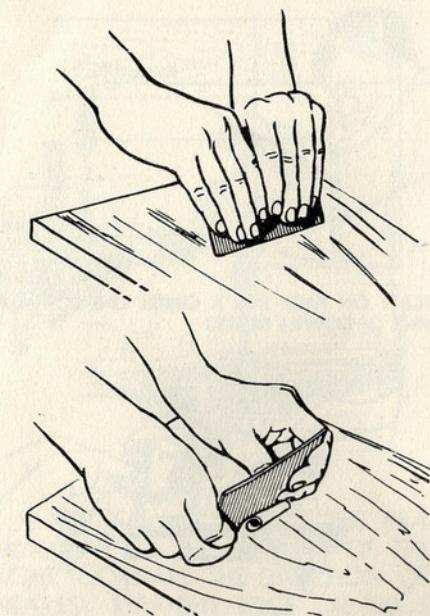


DRAW THE EDGE WITH THREE OR FOUR FIRM STROKES OF THE BURNISHER HELD FLAT ON THE SCRAPER.

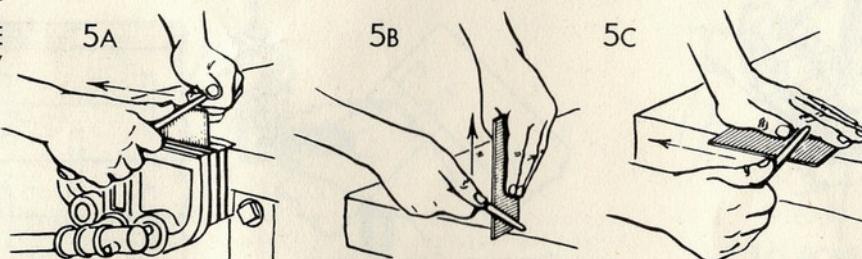


THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF STANLEY
HAND SCRAPER NO. 0-3 IN. x 5 IN.
Glass

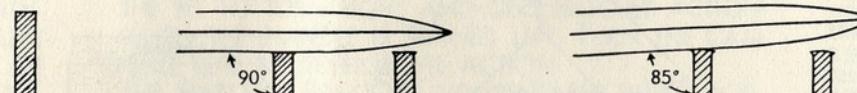
THE HAND SCRAPER IS USED FOR THE FINAL SMOOTHING BEFORE SANDPAPERING. IT REMOVES THE SLIGHT RIDGES LEFT BY THE PLANE. IT IS ALSO USED TO SMOOTH SURFACES THAT ARE DIFFICULT TO PLANE BECAUSE OF CURLY OR IRREGULAR GRAIN.



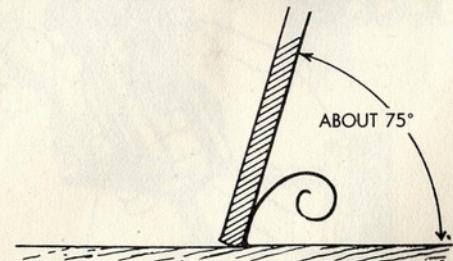
THE HAND SCRAPER CAN BE EITHER PUSHED OR PULLED AS THE GRAIN OF THE WOOD DEMANDS OR WHICH-EVER IS MORE CONVENIENT.



TURN THE EDGE WITH A FEW STROKES OF THE BURNISHER. THE SCRAPER CAN BE HELD IN ANY OF THE THREE WAYS SHOWN ABOVE. DRAW THE BURNISHER TOWARD YOU THE FULL LENGTH OF THE BLADE WITH A SLIDING STROKE.



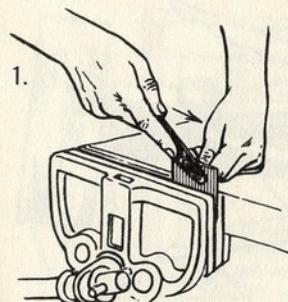
TO TURN THE EDGES OUT, THE BURNISHER IS HELD AT 90° TO THE FACE OF THE BLADE FOR THE FIRST STROKE. FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING STROKES, TILT THE BURNISHER SLIGHTLY UNTIL AT THE LAST STROKE IT IS HELD AT ABOUT 85° TO THE FACE OF THE BLADE. A DROP OF OIL ON THE BURNISHER HELPS.



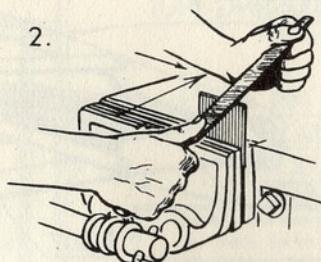
THE HAND SCRAPER IS HELD FIRMLY BETWEEN THE THUMB AND FINGERS AT AN ANGLE OF ABOUT 75° AND SPRUNG TO A SLIGHT CURVE BY PRESSURE OF THE THUMBS. DUST, INSTEAD OF A SHAVING, INDICATES A DULL SCRAPER.

HOW TO SHARPEN AND USE THE STANLEY CABINET SCRAPER

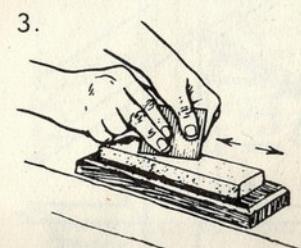
STANLEY



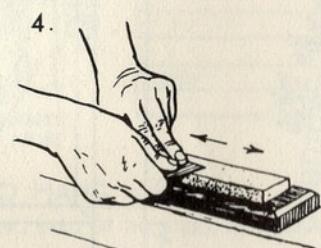
TO SHARPEN A BEVEL EDGE SCRAPER BLADE. REMOVE THE OLD BURR WITH A SMOOTH MILL FILE HELD FLAT AGAINST THE FACE OR FLAT SIDE OF THE BLADE.



FILE OR GRIND A BEVEL OF ABOUT 45°. PUSH THE FILE FORWARD AND TO THE SIDE WITH ONE SLIDING MOTION.



WHET THE BEVEL SIDE OF THE BLADE ON THE OIL STONE.

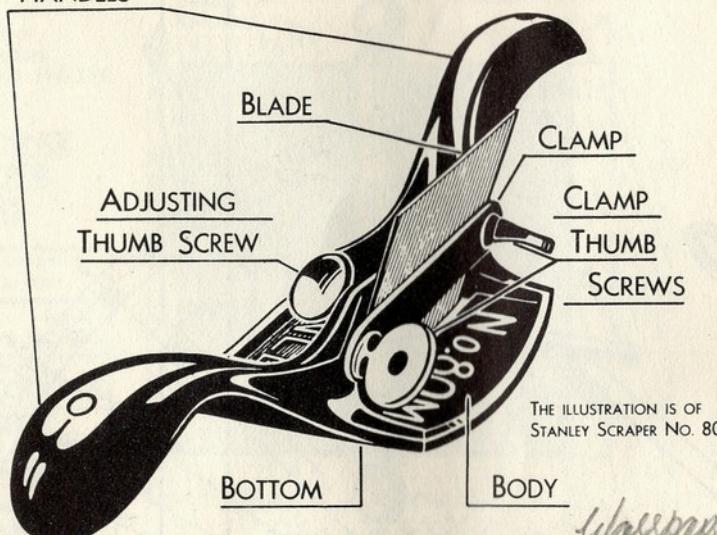


WHET THE FACE SIDE OF THE BLADE TO REMOVE THE WIRE EDGE.

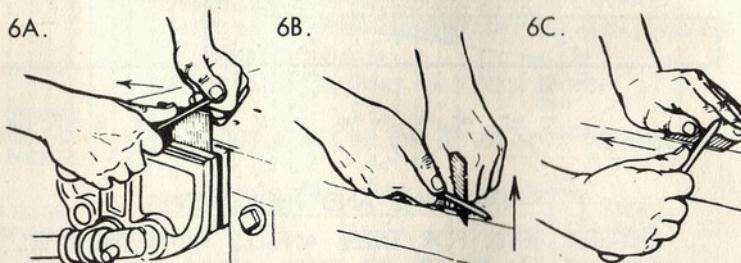


DRAW THE EDGE WITH A FEW FIRM STROKES ON THE FACE SIDE OF THE BLADE. HOLD THE BURNISHER FLAT ON THE FACE SIDE OF THE BLADE.

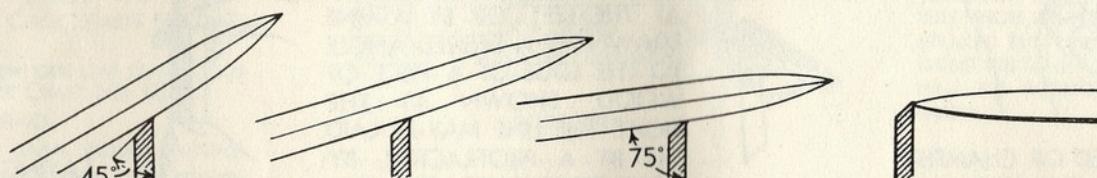
HANDLES



THE CABINET SCRAPER IS USED FOR THE FINAL SMOOTHING BEFORE SANDPAPERING. IT REMOVES THE SLIGHT RIDGES LEFT BY THE PLANE. IT IS ALSO USED TO SMOOTH SURFACES THAT ARE DIFFICULT TO PLANE BECAUSE OF CURLY OR IRREGULAR GRAIN.

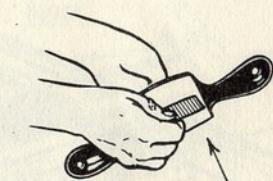


TURN THE EDGE WITH A FEW FIRM STROKES OF THE BURNISHER ON THE BEVEL SIDE OF THE BLADE. THE SCRAPER CAN BE HELD IN ANY OF THE THREE WAYS SHOWN ABOVE. DRAW THE BURNISHER TOWARD YOU THE FULL LENGTH OF THE BLADE WITH A SLIDING STROKE. SOME PREFER TO STROKE BOTH WAYS FROM THE CENTRE TOWARD THE ENDS. A DROP OF OIL ON THE BURNISHER HELPS.

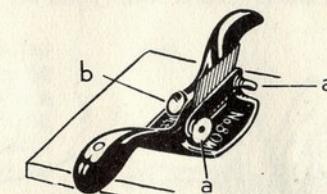


THE FIRST STROKE SHOULD BE MADE WITH THE BURNISHER HELD AT AN ANGLE, A LITTLE GREATER THAN THE BEVEL. INCREASE THE ANGLE UNTIL, AT THE LAST STROKE, THE BURNISHER IS HELD AT ABOUT 75° TO THE FLAT FACE OF THE BLADE. IF THE EDGE SHOULD BE TURNED TOO FAR OVER, IT CAN BE RAISED BY DRAWING THE POINT OF THE BURNISHER ALONG THE EDGE UNDER THE BURR.

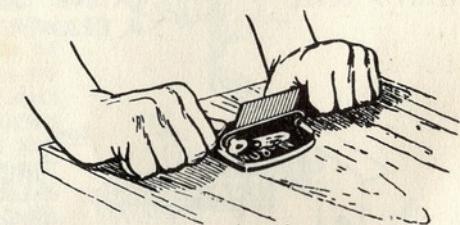
STANLEY



TO ADJUST AND USE THE CABINET SCRAPER. LOOSEN THE ADJUSTING THUMB SCREW AND THE CLAMP THUMB SCREWS. INSERT THE BLADE FROM THE BOTTOM WITH THE BEVEL SIDE TOWARDS THE ADJUSTING THUMB SCREW.



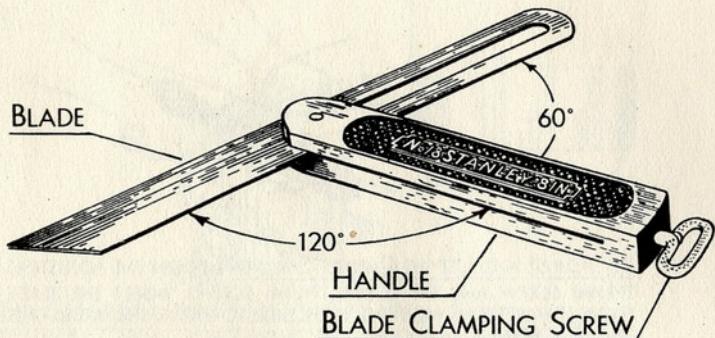
BRING THE EDGE OF THE BLADE EVEN WITH THE BOTTOM OF THE SCRAPER BODY BY STANDING IT ON A FLAT SURFACE AND PRESSING THE BLADE LIGHTLY AGAINST THE WOOD. TIGHTEN THE CLAMP THUMB SCREWS a. a. BOW THE BLADE BY TIGHTENING THE ADJUSTING THUMB SCREW b TO MAKE IT PROJECT ENOUGH TO TAKE A THIN SHAVING. IF ONE CORNER OF THE BLADE PROJECTS TOO FAR, IT CAN BE DRAWN IN BY TAPPING THE SIDE OF THE BLADE NEAR THE TOP.



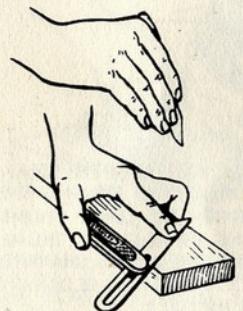
TRY THE SCRAPER AND CHANGE THE ADJUSTMENT UNTIL IT TAKES A THIN EVEN SHAVING. HOLD IT TURNED A LITTLE TO THE SIDE TO START A CUT. THE CABINET SCRAPER IS USUALLY PUSHED BUT IT CAN BE PULLED. DUST, INSTEAD OF A SHAVING, INDICATES A DULL SCRAPER.

**HOW TO USE
THE STANLEY T BEVEL
AND THE STANLEY ANGLE DIVIDER**

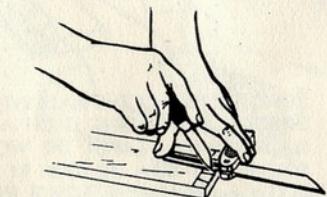
STANLEY



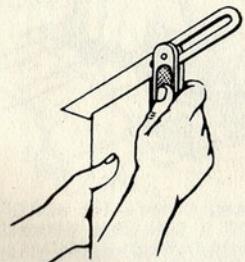
THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF STANLEY T BEVEL NO. 18-8 IN.



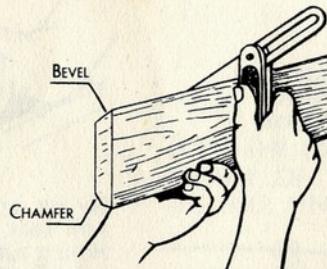
LAYING OFF A MITRE
WITH A BEVEL



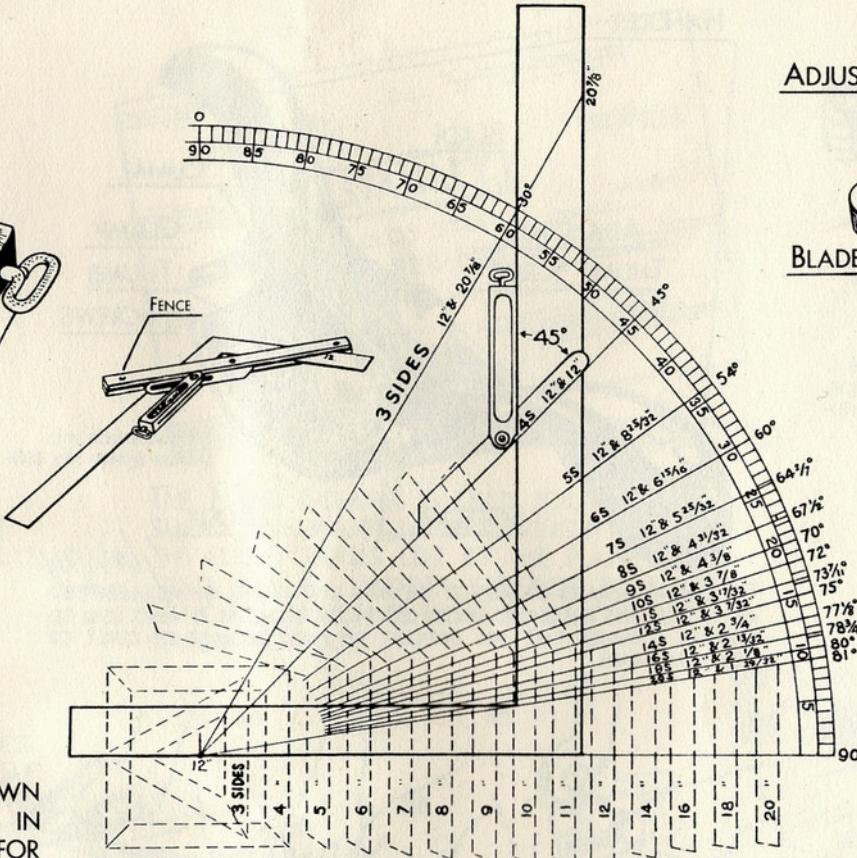
DUPLICATING LINES DRAWN
AT THE SAME ANGLE AS IN
LAYING OFF DOVETAILS FOR
A DRAWER.



TESTING MITRED ENDS
WITH THE BEVEL



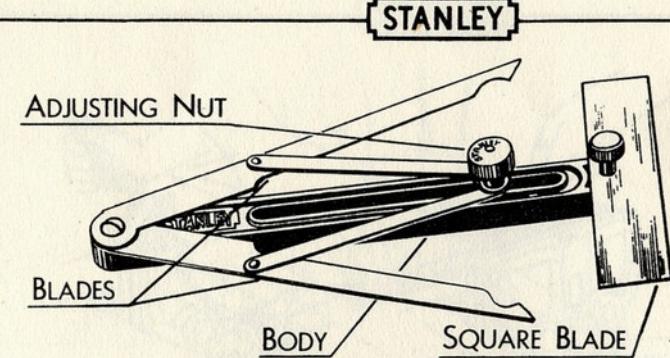
TESTING BEVELLED OR CHAMFERED EDGES WITH THE BEVEL



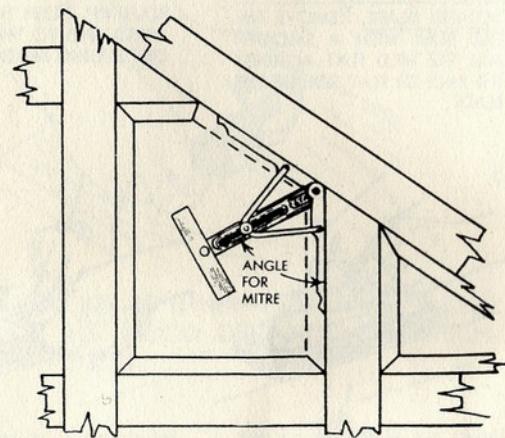
POLYGONS AND THEIR MITRES

SET THE BEVEL FOR THESE ANGLES WITH THE STEEL SQUARE. A FENCE OF TWO STRIPS OF WOOD, SHOWN ABOVE, WILL HELP TO OBTAIN A PROPER SETTING.

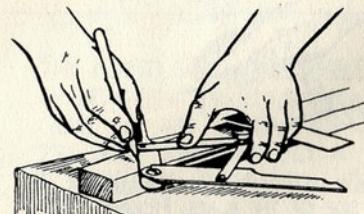
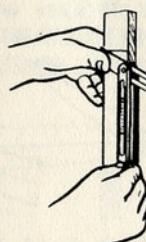
THE BEVEL MAY ALSO BE SET BY A PROTRACTOR, SHOWN AT THE LEFT, OR BY A LINE DRAWN AT A DESIRED ANGLE TO THE EDGE OF A PIECE OF WOOD, SHOWN AT THE RIGHT. THE LINE MAY BE LAID OFF BY A PROTRACTOR, BY MEASUREMENT OR BY GEOMETRIC CONSTRUCTION. THE BLADE MAY EXTEND ON ONE SIDE ONLY FOR TESTING INSIDE CORNERS.



THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF STANLEY ANGLE DIVIDER NO. 30



THE STANLEY ANGLE DIVIDER IS A DOUBLE BEVEL. IT IS USED TO TAKE OFF AND DIVIDE ANGLES FOR THE MITRE CUT IN ONE OPERATION. THE HANDLE IS GRADUATED ON THE BACK FOR LAYING OFF 4, 5, 6, 8 AND 10 SIDED WORK.

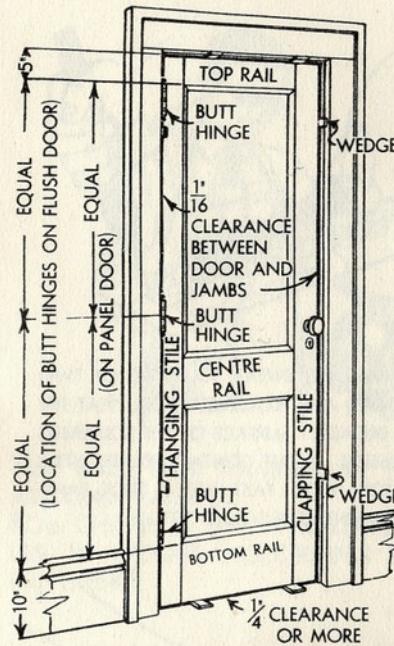


LAYING OFF A MITRE WITH A STANLEY ANGLE DIVIDER. THE SQUARE BLADE MAY BE USED FOR A TRY SQUARE. STANLEY TOOLS
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CHART NO. S30

HOW TO USE THE STANLEY BUTT GAUGE

AND HOW TO HANG A DOOR WITH STANLEY BUTT HINGES

STANLEY



LOOSE PIN BUTT HINGE SPECIFICATIONS FOR WOOD DOORS

DOORS LARGER THAN 5 FT. SHOULD HAVE THREE BUTT HINGES, ONE FOR EACH 2 1/2 FT. OF HEIGHT.	
SIZE AND TYPE OF DOOR	SIZE OF BUTT HINGE
CUPBOARD DOORS UP TO 24" WIDE	2 1/4"
1 1/2" TO 18" SCREEN DOORS	UP TO 36" 3"
1 1/2", TO 1 1/2" DOORS	UP TO 32" 3 1/4"
" "	OVER 32" TO 37" 4"
1 1/2", 12", 12"	UP TO 32" WIDE 4 1/4"
" "	OVER 32" TO 37" 5"
" "	OVER 37" TO 43" 5 1/2" EX. HEAVY
" "	OVER 43" TO 50" 6" EX. HEAVY
2", 2 1/4", 2 1/2"	UP TO 43" WIDE 5 1/2" EX. HEAVY
" "	OVER 43" TO 50" 6" EX. HEAVY

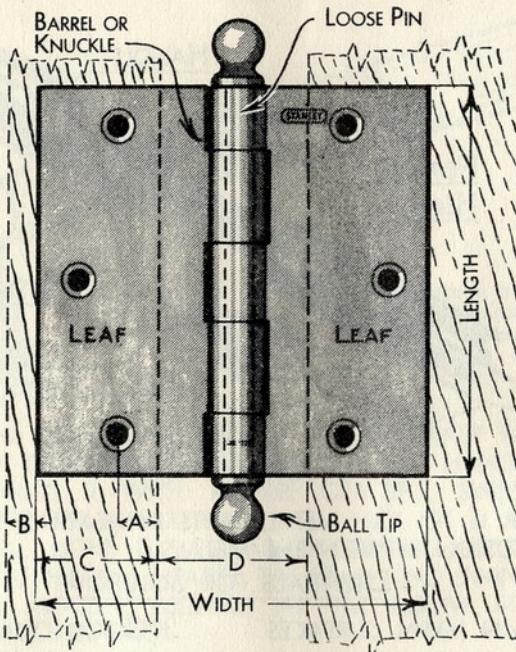
HOW TO HANG A DOOR

1. SAW OFF LUGS (THE PROJECTIONS AT THE ENDS OF THE STILES) AT TOP AND BOTTOM OF DOOR.
2. PLANE THE HANGING STILE TO FIT SIDE JAMB. PLANE TO THE CORRECT WIDTH OF THE OPENING AT TOP AND BOTTOM AFTER SUBTRACTING 1/8" FOR CLEARANCE OR 1/16" FOR EACH SIDE. THE CLAPPING STILE SHOULD BE BEVELLED SLIGHTLY.
3. PLANE DOOR TO FIT AT THE TOP, THEN SCRIBE AND PLANE THE BOTTOM ALLOWING 1/16" FOR CLEARANCE AT THE TOP AND 1/4" OR MORE AT THE BOTTOM FOR RUGS.
4. WEDGE THE DOOR IN PLACE AND MARK THE POSITION OF THE BUTT HINGES ON THE DOOR AND JAMB AT THE SAME TIME, AS ILLUSTRATED.
5. REMOVE THE DOOR AND SQUARE LINES WITH THE BUTT GAUGE FOR THE LENGTH OF THE BUTT HINGE OR GAIN. GAUGE THE WIDTH OF THE GAIN AND THE DEPTH OF THE GAIN WITH THE BUTT GAUGE. REPEAT ON THE JAMB.
6. CHISEL THE GAINS AS ILLUSTRATED. SEE STANLEY CHISEL CHARTS NO. S17 AND S18.
7. DRAW THE PINS FROM THE BUTT HINGES AND SCREW ONE LEAF TO THE DOOR AND ONE TO THE JAMB. SEE STANLEY SCREW DRIVER CHART NO. S21.
8. PUT THE DOOR IN POSITION AND SLIP THE PINS IN PLACE.
9. IF THE DOOR HANGS AWAY FROM THE JAMB THE GAINS SHOULD BE DEEPER. IF THE DOOR BINDS AGAINST THE JAMB PLACE A PIECE OF CARDBOARD BETWEEN THE BUTT HINGE AND THE BOTTOM OF THE GAIN.
10. THE STOP BEADS SHOULD THEN BE NAILED IN PLACE, ALLOWING CLEARANCE.

STANLEY WORKS (G.B.) LTD.

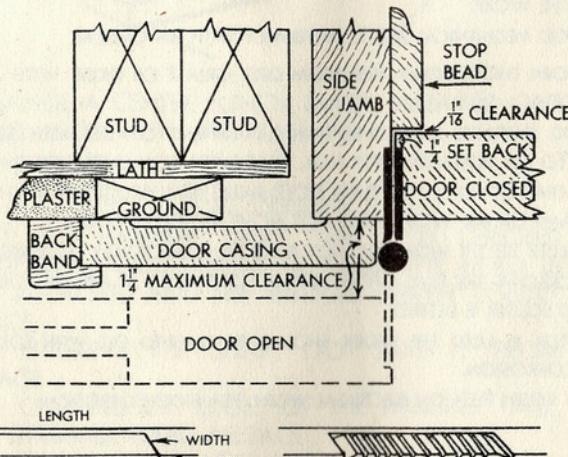
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

COPYRIGHT 1951



- A. KEEP THIS DISTANCE SUFFICIENT TO PREVENT SPLITTING.
- B. SET BACK ENOUGH TO PREVENT SPLITTING WHEN CHISELLING.
- C. WIDTH OF THE GAIN.
- D. MAXIMUM CLEARANCE WHEN DOOR IS OPEN.

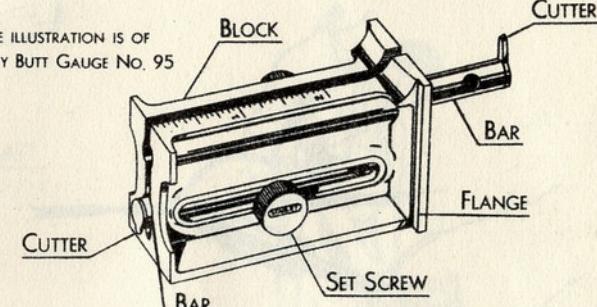
APPLICATION OF 3 1/2" X 3 1/2" BUTT HINGE



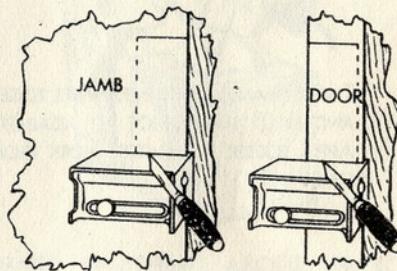
LENGTH, WIDTH AND DEPTH OF
GAIN LAID OFF

GAIN SCORED AND ENDS NOTCHED
TO AID IN CHISELLING.

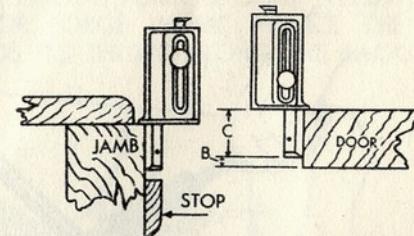
THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF
STANLEY BUTT GAUGE NO. 95



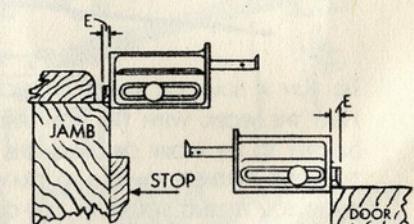
TO SQUARE LINES FOR THE LENGTH OF THE GAIN, HOLD THE FLANGE OF THE BUTT GAUGE AGAINST THE SIDE OF THE DOOR, OR THE JAMB, AND USE IT LIKE A TRY SQUARE AS SHOWN IN THE ILLUSTRATION.



TO GAUGE THE WIDTH OF THE GAIN, ADJUST THE GAUGE AS SHOWN FOR THE DIMENSION C. THIS IS THE THICKNESS OF THE DOOR LESS THE SET BACK B, USUALLY 1/4".



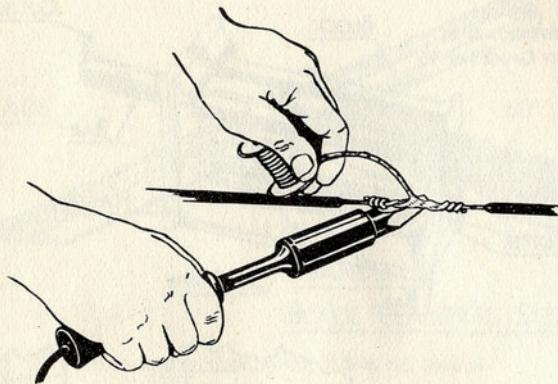
TO GAUGE THE DEPTH OF THE GAIN, SET THE GAUGE FOR THE THICKNESS OF THE LEAF OF THE BUTT HINGE AND MARK THE DOOR AND THE JAMB. THE SPACE BETWEEN THE LEAVES ALLOWS FOR CLEARANCE AT THE BUTT EDGE OF THE DOOR. MOST BUTT HINGES ARE SWAGED FOR THIS CLEARANCE, BUT SOME SMALL BUTT HINGES ARE STRAIGHT. FOR STRAIGHT BUTT HINGES SET THE GAUGE FOR SLIGHTLY LESS THAN HALF THE THICKNESS OF THE BARREL.



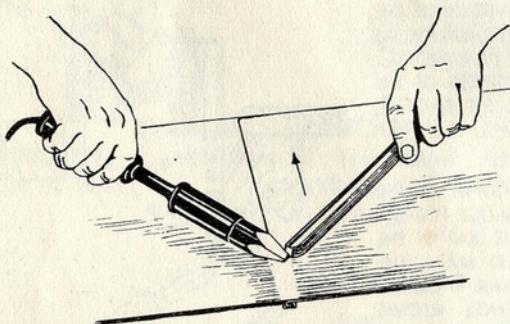
SWAGED
NOT SWAGED
STANLEY TOOLS
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CHART NO. S31

HOW TO USE THE STANLEY SOLDERING IRON

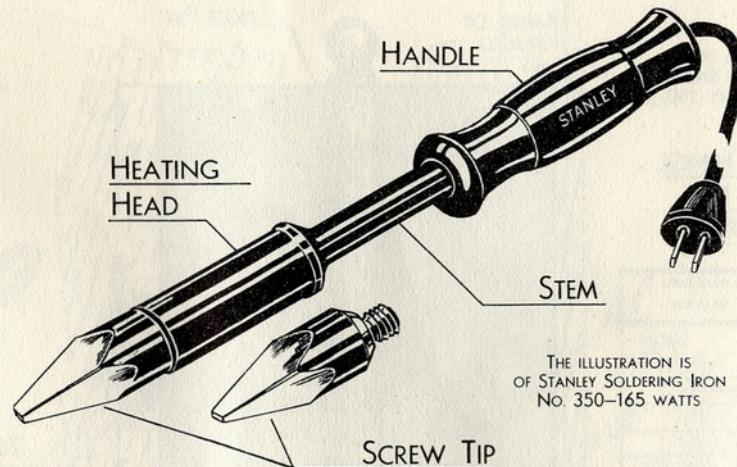
STANLEY



TWIST CLEANED OR TINNED WIRES TOGETHER. APPLY FLUX AND HOLD SURFACE OF TIP AGAINST TWISTED WIRES. APPLY SOLDER TO HEATED WORK FROM ABOVE IF POSSIBLE.



TO RUN A SEAM OR RIVETED LAP JOINT APPLY FLUX. HEAT THE WORK WITH THE IRON AND APPLY SOLDER DIRECTLY TO THE WORK OR UNDER THE IRON. START AT THE POINT FARDEST AWAY AND DRAW THE IRON TOWARD YOU FEEDING SOLDER AS YOU GO. THE FLUX AND HEAT WILL DRAW THE SOLDER INTO THE JOINT.



THE ILLUSTRATION IS
OF STANLEY SOLDERING IRON
No. 350-165 WATTS

TO SOLDER IS TO JOIN METAL PARTS BY HEATING TO PRODUCE A SURFACE FUSION BETWEEN THE METALS.

ESSENTIALS FOR SOLDERING

1. CLEAN METAL SURFACES
2. THE RIGHT FLUX
3. GOOD QUALITY SOLDER
4. SUFFICIENT HEAT

SOLDERING INFORMATION

SELECT AN IRON LARGE ENOUGH TO HEAT THE WORK SUFFICIENTLY TO FLOW THE SOLDER.

KEEP THE SOLDERING TIP WELL TINNED, MEANING COATED WITH SOLDER. SELECT A FLUX SUITABLE FOR THE WORK.

HAVE GOOD MECHANICAL JOINTS, PREFERABLY WITH AN OVERLAP.

CLEAN WORK THOROUGHLY, FREE FROM DIRT, GREASE OR OXIDE WITH A FILE, SCRAPER OR EMERY CLOTH.

ADJOINING SURFACES SHOULD BE TINNED, MEANING COATED WITH SOLDER, WHENEVER POSSIBLE. TO TIN SURFACES APPLY FLUX, HEAT WITH IRON UNTIL HOT ENOUGH TO FLOW A THIN COATING OF SOLDER ON THEM. HOLD PARTS FIRMLY TOGETHER WITH A STICK, TANG OF A FILE, CLAMP OR JIG. WORK MUST NOT MOVE AS SOLDER COOLS.

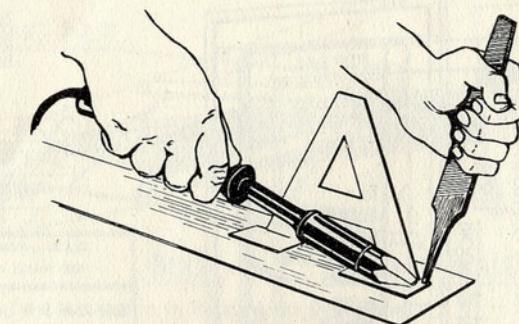
APPLY SOLDER TO THE WORK. DO NOT BUILD UP UNNECESSARY THICKNESS OF SOLDER.

SOLDER FOLLOWS THE FLUX. WORK MAY BE CONTROLLED BY APPLYING LACQUER OR SHELLAC WHERE NO SOLDER IS DESIRED.

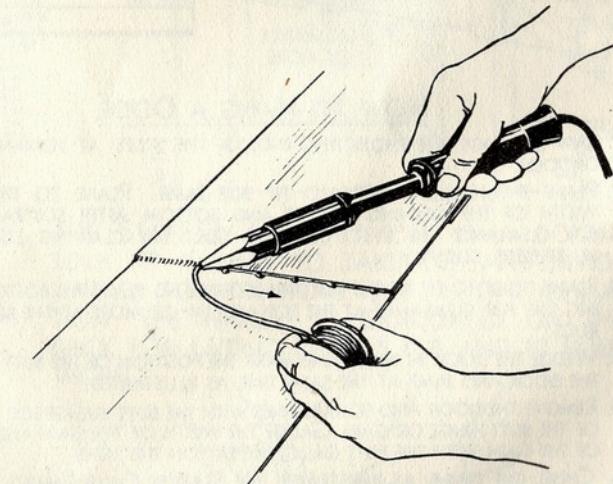
IF ACID FLUX IS USED THE WORK SHOULD BE WASHED OFF WITH SODA AND WATER TO PREVENT CORROSION.

USE ONLY ROSIN FLUX ON ELECTRICAL WORK TO AVOID CORROSION.

STANLEY



THE ILLUSTRATION SHOWS SWEAT SOLDERING OF TWO WELL CLEANED, TINNED AND FLUXED SURFACES. HEAT THE WORK WITH THE BROADEST SURFACE OF THE SOLDERING TIP WHENEVER POSSIBLE. POINT CONTACT PERMITS LITTLE FLOW OF HEAT. HOLD WORK FAST WITH A STICK, TANG OF A FILE OR CLAMP UNTIL THE SOLDER SETS.



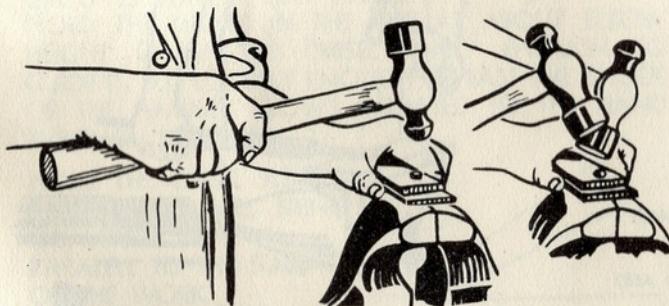
CLEAN, TIN AND APPLY FLUX. TACK WORK WITH DROPS OF SOLDER TO HOLD IT TOGETHER. APPLY SOLDER DIRECTLY TO THE WORK, PARTICULARLY IF CORE SOLDER IS USED BECAUSE THE FLUX MAY EVAPORATE AND LOSE ITS STRENGTH BEFORE IT DOES ITS WORK.

**HOW TO USE
THE STANLEY BALL PEIN HAMMER**

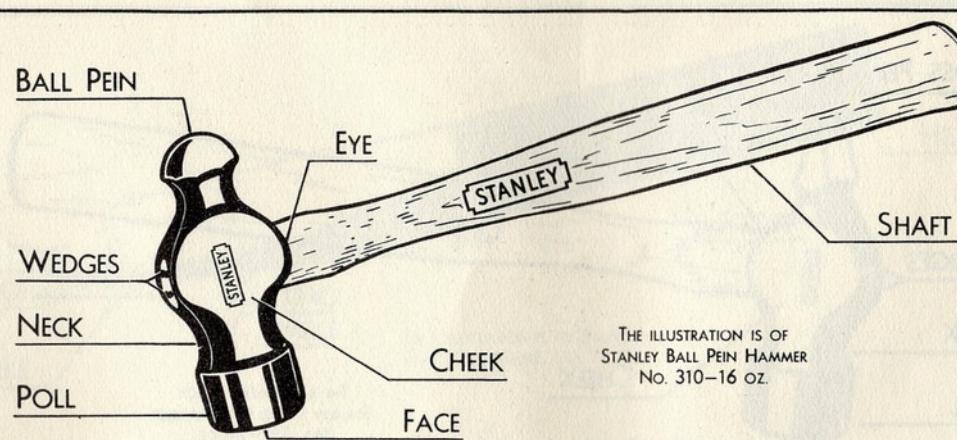
STANLEY



THE BALL PEIN HAMMER IS THE MECHANIC'S ALL AROUND HAMMER.
FOR CHIPPING, USE A BALL PEIN HAMMER, 1 TO 2 LBS. IN WEIGHT, ACCORDING TO THE WORKMAN'S PREFERENCE.

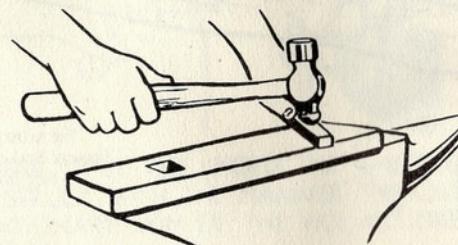


TO RIVET WITH A BALL PEIN HAMMER, SUPPORT THE RIVET ON SOMETHING HARD, A STAKE OR A DOLLY ETC., DRAW THE PARTS TOGETHER WITH A RIVET SET OR WITH A DRIFT, STRIKE STRAIGHT DOWN ON THE RIVET WITH THE BALL PEIN, HEAD THE RIVET OVER WITH THE BALL PEIN OR WITH THE FACE OF THE HAMMER.



TO STRIKE HEAVY AND MEDIUM BLOWS, GRASP THE HAMMER FIRMLY NEAR THE END OF THE HANDLE AND SWING IT WITH A FREE GRACEFUL SWEEP, WELL OVER THE SHOULDER.

TO STRIKE LIGHT BLOWS, AS IN DRIVING RIVETS, GRASP THE HANDLE NEARER THE HEAD AND SWING WITH A MOTION SLIGHTLY AT THE ELBOW BUT CHIEFLY AT THE WRIST.



TO CHANGE A CENTRE PUNCH MARK, HAMMER OUT THE OLD MARK WITH THE BALL PEIN.

TO AVOID ACCIDENTS

INSPECT THE HAMMER EVERY TIME IT IS CHECKED OUT OF THE TOOL ROOM. BE SURE THE HEAD IS FIRMLY ATTACHED AND THE WEDGES DRIVEN TIGHTLY IN PLACE.

Avoid striking the shaft to save it from breakage.

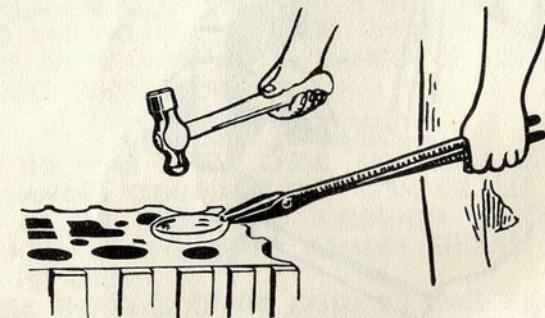
Avoid chipping the edges of the hammer face, when striking hard metals.

Avoid striking with the cheek of the hammer, as it is the weakest part.

STANLEY



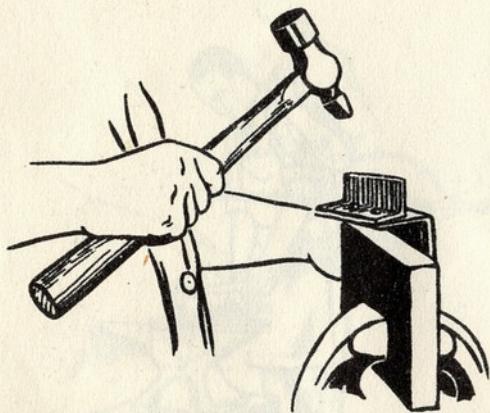
THE BALL PEIN HAMMER, WEIGHING ABOUT $1\frac{1}{2}$ TO 2 LBS., IS A GOOD GENERAL PURPOSE LIGHT WEIGHT HAND HAMMER FOR FORGE WORK. NOTICE THE BLACKSMITH EXTENDS HIS THUMB ALONG THE BACK OF THE SHAFT.



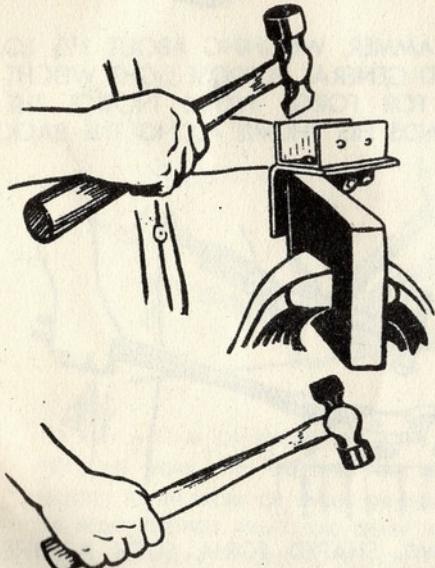
TO RAISE A BOWL SHAPED FORM, SUCH AS THE BOWL OF A SOLDER LADLE, HOLD THE WORK OVER A SWAGE BLOCK OR SUITABLE FORM OR STAKE AND BEAT IT OUT WITH THE BALL PEIN.

**HOW TO USE
THE STANLEY HAMMERS**
STRAIGHT AND CROSS PEIN

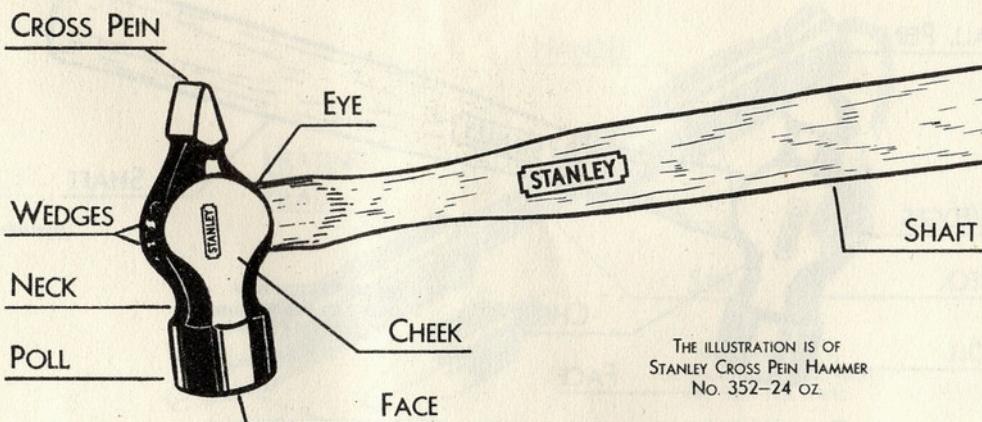
STANLEY



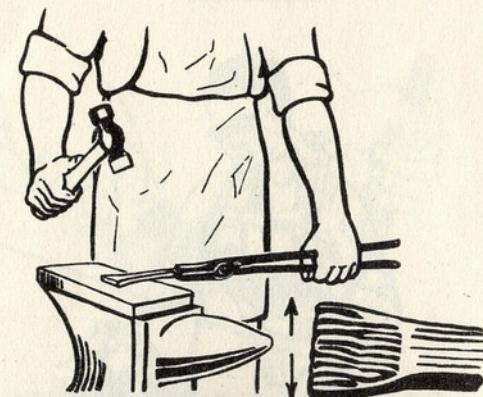
FOR MANY JOBS OF SWAGING, RIVETING, STRETCHING OR BENDING A BALL PEIN HAMMER IS NOT SUITABLE. USE A CROSS PEIN OR A STRAIGHT PEIN HAMMER, ACCORDING TO THE WORK.



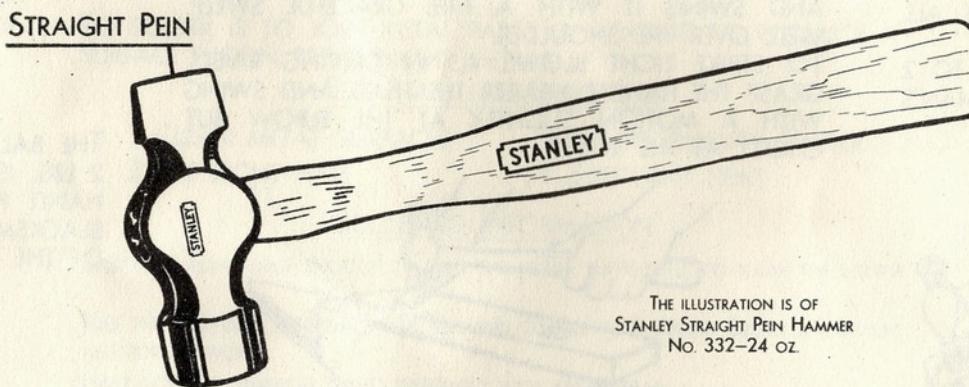
THE MACHINIST USUALLY HOLDS HIS THUMB AROUND THE HAMMER SHAFT.



THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF
STANLEY CROSS PEIN HAMMER
No. 352-24 OZ.



TO STRETCH A PIECE OF STOCK IN THE DIRECTION OF ITS WIDTH, USE A CROSS PEIN HAMMER.



THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF
STANLEY STRAIGHT PEIN HAMMER
No. 332-24 OZ.

TO STRIKE HEAVY AND MEDIUM BLOWS, GRASP THE HAMMER FIRMLY NEAR THE END OF THE SHAFT AND SWING IT WITH A FREE GRACEFUL SWEEP, WELL OVER THE SHOULDER.

TO STRIKE LIGHT BLOWS, AS IN DRIVING RIVETS, GRASP THE SHAFT NEARER THE HEAD AND SWING IT WITH A SLIGHT MOTION AT THE ELBOW BUT CHIEFLY AT THE WRIST.

TO AVOID ACCIDENTS

INSPECT THE HAMMER EVERY TIME IT IS CHECKED OUT OF THE TOOL ROOM. BE SURE THE HEAD IS FIRMLY ATTACHED AND THE WEDGES DRIVEN TIGHTLY IN PLACE.

AVOID STRIKING THE SHAFT TO SAVE IT FROM BREAKAGE.

AVOID CHIPPING THE EDGES OF THE HAMMER FACE WHEN STRIKING HARD METALS.

AVOID STRIKING WITH THE CHEEK OF THE HAMMER AS IT IS THE WEAKEST PART.

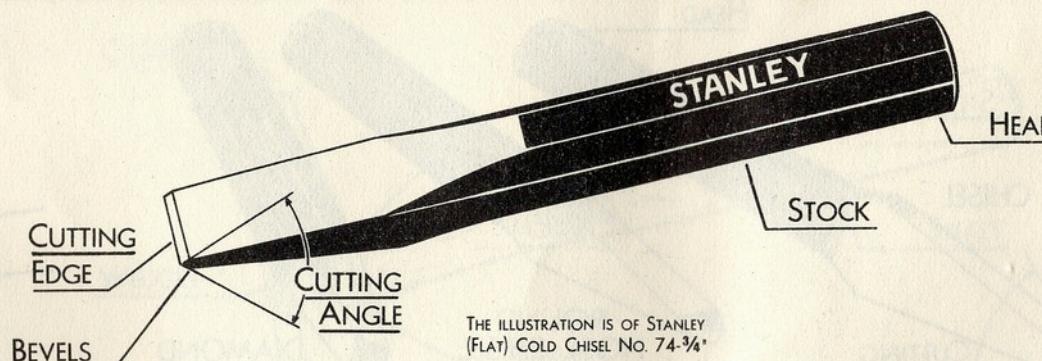
TO STRETCH A PIECE OF STOCK IN THE DIRECTION OF ITS LENGTH, USE A STRAIGHT PEIN HAMMER.



THE BLACKSMITH USUALLY HOLDS HIS THUMB ALONG THE BACK OF THE HAMMER SHAFT.

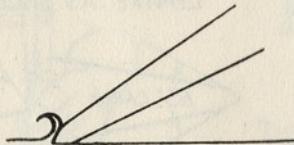
**HOW TO USE
THE STANLEY FLAT COLD CHISEL**

STANLEY

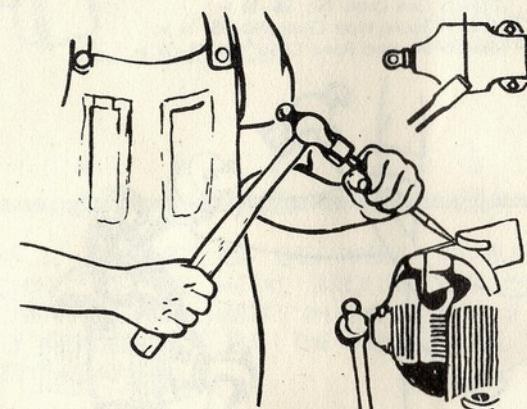


TO CHIP A BROAD SURFACE, THAT IS, TO REMOVE THE SURPLUS MATERIAL PREPARATORY TO SMOOTHING WITH A FILE, USE A CAPE AND A FLAT CHISEL. CHIP GROOVES ACROSS THE SURFACE OF THE WORK WITH A CAPE CHISEL (SEE STANLEY CHART NO. S36.) THEN CHIP AWAY THE MATERIAL BETWEEN THE GROOVES WITH A FLAT CHISEL. HOLD THE WORK IN THE VICE AT ABOUT ELBOW HEIGHT. GRASP THE CHISEL FIRMLY ENOUGH TO GUIDE IT, BUT LOOSELY ENOUGH TO EASE THE SHOCK OF THE HAMMER BLOWS IMPARTED TO THE HAND THROUGH THE CHISEL.

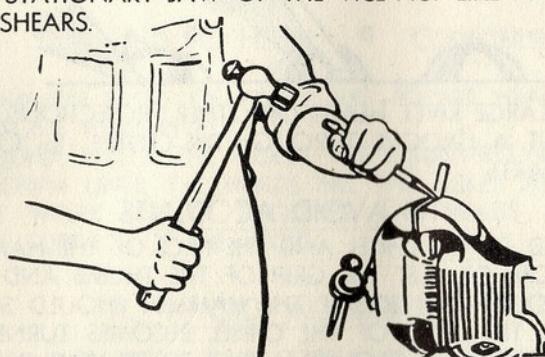
HOLD THE CHISEL AT AN ANGLE THAT WILL BRING THE LOWER BEVEL PARALLEL TO THE SURFACE OF THE WORK.



GRASP THE HAMMER NEAR THE END OF THE SHAFT AND SWING IT WELL OVER THE SHOULDER IN A FREE GRACEFUL SWEEP. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO LUBRICATE THE CHISEL WHEN CHIPPING CAST IRON. WHEN CHIPPING WROUGHT IRON OR STEEL, LUBRICATE THE CHISEL EVERY FEW BLOWS BY TOUCHING THE EDGE TO A PIECE OF OIL SOAKED WASTE.



TO SHEAR IN A VICE, HOLD THE CHISEL SO THAT WHEN STRUCK WITH THE HAMMER THE CHISEL AND THE STATIONARY JAW OF THE VICE ACT LIKE A PAIR OF SHEARS.

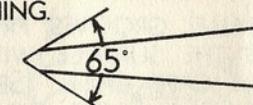


TO CUT ROD OR SMALL BAR STOCK TO ROUGH SIZE, NICK IT ON OPPOSITE SIDES AND BEND IT UNTIL IT BREAKS.

STANLEY



TO CUT OUT A HOLE, USE A NARROW CHISEL SO THE SHAPE OF THE CUT WILL CONFORM CLOSELY TO THE LINE, REDUCING THE AMOUNT OF FILING NECESSARY FOR FINISHING.



COLD CHISELS ARE GROUND OR FILED WITH A BEVEL ON BOTH SIDES, FORMING A CUTTING ANGLE OF ABOUT 65° FOR AVERAGE WORK.

COLD CHISELS ARE USUALLY MADE OF CARBON TOOL STEEL. CHISEL NO. 74 IS MADE OF SILICON MANGANESE ALLOY STEEL, TOUGH ENOUGH TO GIVE HARD LASTING USE, BUT SOFT ENOUGH TO FILE SHARP, THUS AVOIDING THE DANGER OF BURNING THE EDGE WHEN GRINDING.

TO AVOID ACCIDENTS

KEEP THE HEAD OF THE CHISEL AND THE FACE OF THE HAMMER CLEAN AND FREE FROM OIL. LET THE GRIP OF THE THUMB AND FOREFINGER BE LOOSE ENOUGH TO GIVE, IF THE HAMMER SHOULD SLIP AND HIT THEM.

IN USE, THE HEAD OF THE CHISEL BECOMES TURNED OVER OR BURRED. KEEP THE BURR GROUND AWAY TO PREVENT INJURY TO THE HANDS AND TO PREVENT PARTICLES OF THE BURR FROM FLYING OFF INTO YOUR EYES.

WHEN CHIPPING, USE GOOGLES TO PROTECT YOUR EYES.

STANLEY TOOLS
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CHART NO. S35

**HOW TO USE
THE STANLEY COLD CHISELS**
CAPE, ROUND NOSE AND DIAMOND POINT

STANLEY

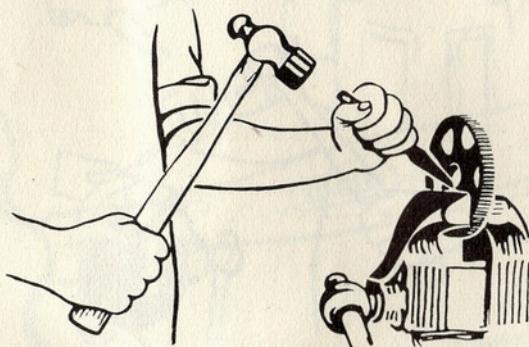
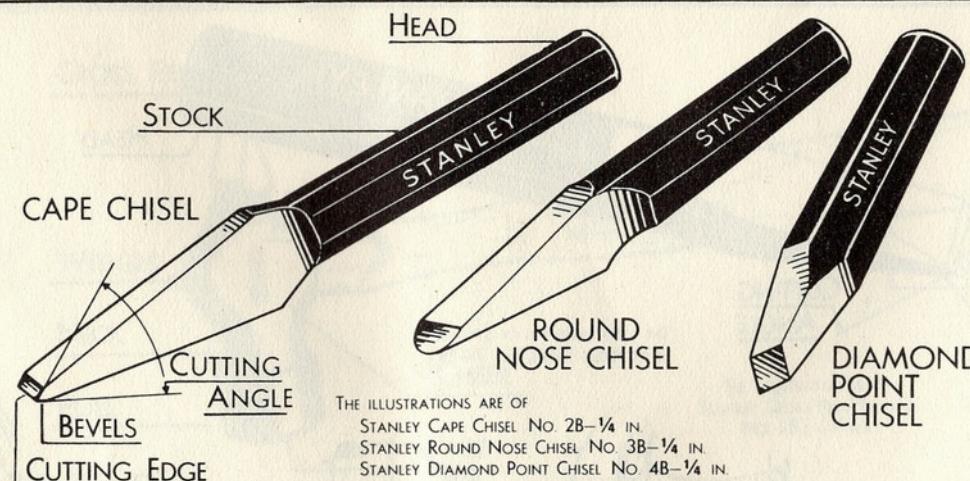


TO CHIP PARALLEL GROOVES, PREPARATORY TO CHIPPING THE SURFACE WITH A FLAT CHISEL, USE A CAPE CHISEL. (SEE STANLEY CHART NO. S35.) SPACE THE GROOVES SLIGHTLY CLOSER TOGETHER THAN THE WIDTH OF THE FLAT CHISEL. CHIP THE STOCK FROM BOTH SIDES TOWARD THE CENTRE, TO AVOID FRACTURING THE METAL AT THE EDGES. HOLD THE WORK IN THE VICE AT ABOUT ELBOW HEIGHT.

GRASP THE CHISEL FIRMLY ENOUGH TO GUIDE IT, BUT LOOSELY ENOUGH TO EASE THE SHOCK OF THE HAMMER BLOWS IMPARTED TO THE HAND THROUGH THE CHISEL.

HOLD THE CAPE CHISEL AT AN ANGLE THAT WILL BRING THE LOWER BEVEL PARALLEL TO THE SURFACE OF THE WORK.

GRASP THE HAMMER NEAR THE END OF THE SHAFT AND SWING IT WELL OVER THE SHOULDER, WITH A FREE GRACEFUL SWEEP. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO LUBRICATE THE CHISEL WHEN CHIPPING CAST IRON. WHEN CHIPPING WROUGHT IRON OR STEEL, TOUCH THE CUTTING EDGE EVERY FEW BLOWS WITH A PIECE OF OILY COTTON WASTE.



TO CUT A KEY WAY, USE A CAPE CHISEL; CUT BOTH WAYS TOWARD THE CENTRE, TO AVOID BREAKING OUT ONE END OF THE KEY WAY.

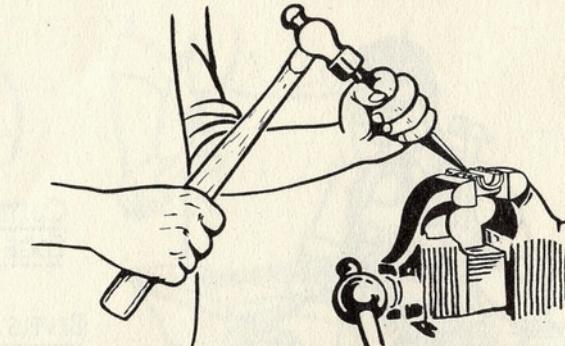


TO CUT OFF LARGE RIVET HEADS OR OTHER PROJECTIONS, USE A CAPE CHISEL. (a) CUT A GROOVE THROUGH THE CENTRE. (b) CHIP OFF THE REMAINING PARTS.

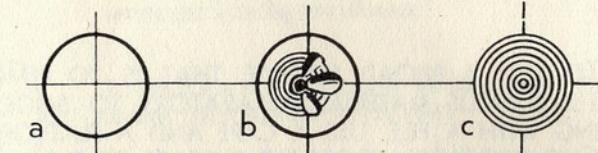
TO AVOID ACCIDENTS

KEEP THE HEAD OF THE CHISEL AND THE FACE OF THE HAMMER CLEAN AND FREE FROM OIL. LET THE GRIP OF THE THUMB AND FOREFINGER BE LOOSE ENOUGH TO GIVE, IF THE HAMMER SHOULD SLIP AND HIT THEM. IN USE, THE HEAD OF THE CHISEL BECOMES TURNED OVER OR BURRED. KEEP THE BURR GROUND AWAY TO PREVENT INJURY TO THE HANDS AND TO PREVENT PARTICLES OF THE BURR FROM FLYING OFF INTO YOUR EYES. WHEN CHIPPING, USE GOOGLES TO PROTECT YOUR EYES.

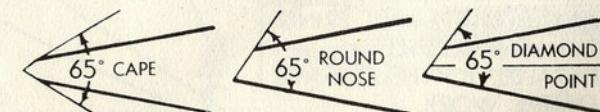
STANLEY



TO CUT AN OIL GROOVE IN A BEARING, USE A ROUND NOSE OR A DIAMOND POINT CHISEL.



TO DRAW A HOLE: IF A DRILL HAS RUN OFF THE CENTRE OF THE LAYOUT a, THE ERROR CAN BE CORRECTED IF THE SPOT IS NOT TOO DEEP. CHIP THE HEAVY SIDE OF THE SPOT WITH A ROUND NOSE, OR A DIAMOND POINT CHISEL, AS SHOWN AT b. THE DRILL WILL BITE DEEPER ON THIS SIDE, thus drawing the spot to the centre as shown at c.

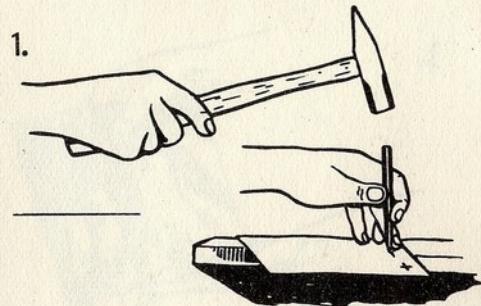


COLD CHISELS ARE GROUND TO A CUTTING ANGLE OF ABOUT 65° FOR AVERAGE WORK. COLD CHISELS ARE USUALLY MADE OF CARBON TOOL STEEL. NO. 2B, NO. 3B AND NO. 4B, ARE MADE OF SILICON MANGANESE ALLOY STEEL, TOUGH ENOUGH TO GIVE HARD LASTING USE, BUT SOFT ENOUGH TO FILE SHARP, THUS AVOIDING THE DANGER OF BURNING THE EDGE WHEN GRINDING.

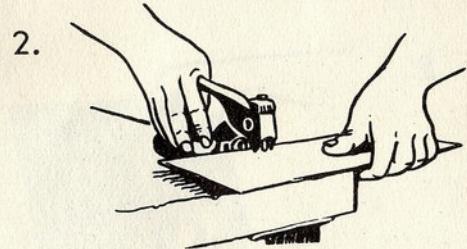
STANLEY TOOLS
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CHART NO. S36

**HOW TO USE
THE STANLEY RIVETING HAMMER**

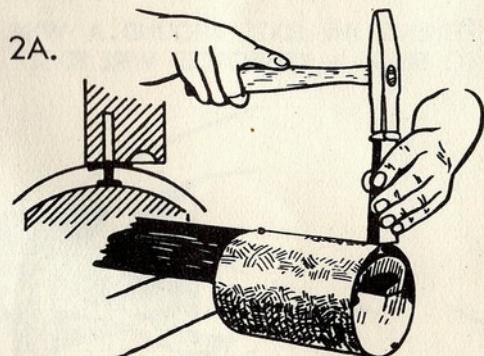
STANLEY



LAY OFF THE POSITIONS OF THE HOLES BY MEASUREMENT OR BY TEMPLATE. CENTRE PUNCH THEM.



PUNCH OR DRILL THE HOLES BY HAND OR BY MACHINE. TO PUNCH HOLES BY HAND, USE A SOLID PUNCH OVER A BLOCK OF LEAD.

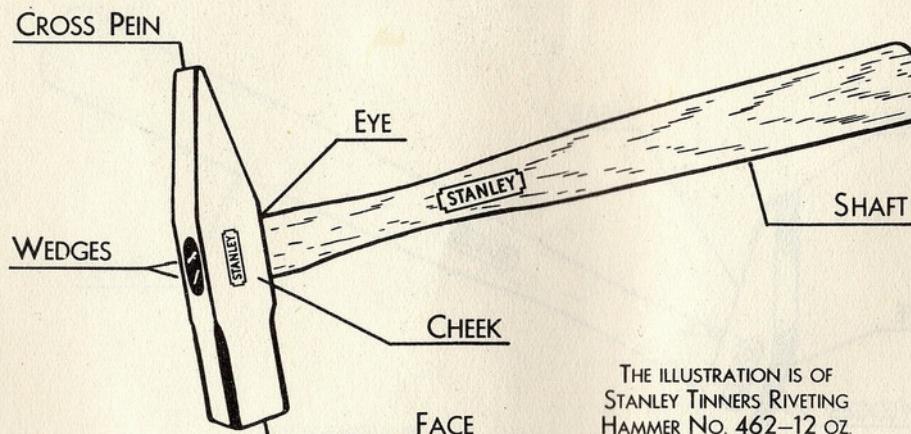


FREQUENTLY, HOLES ARE PUNCHED BY DRIVING THE RIVET SET DOWN OVER THE RIVET.

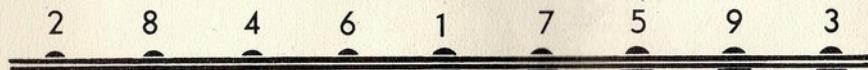
STANLEY WORKS (G.B.) LTD.
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

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STANLEY



THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF
STANLEY TINNERS RIVETING
HAMMER NO. 462-12 OZ.



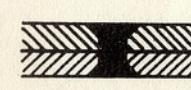
TO OVERCOME A TENDENCY OF THE WORK TO BUCKLE, DUE TO A SLIGHT STRETCHING OF THE METAL AROUND THE RIVETS, DRIVE THE RIVETS AS SHOWN BY THE NUMBERS IN THE SKETCH. IF A RIVET BENDS, OR IS POORLY HEADED, CUT OFF THE HEAD, DRIVE IT OUT WITH A PUNCH AND TRY AGAIN.



FLAT HEAD



ROUND HEAD



COUNTERSUNK HEAD

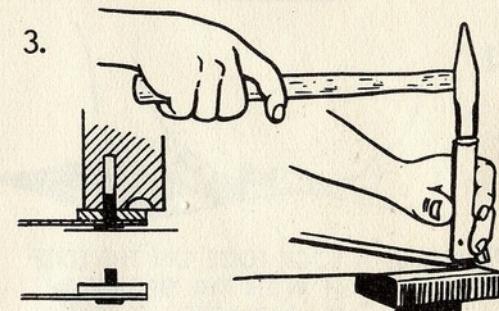
THE MOST COMMON KINDS OF RIVETS ARE ROUND HEAD, FLAT HEAD AND COUNTERSUNK HEAD RIVETS.

FOR COUNTERSUNK RIVETS THE HOLES ARE COUNTERSUNK. THE RIVETS ARE DRIVEN DOWN UNTIL THE HEADS FILL THE HOLES AND DRAW THE PARTS OF THE WORK TIGHTLY TOGETHER. THE HEADS ARE FILED OFF EVEN WITH THE SURFACE OF THE WORK.

TO AVOID ACCIDENTS

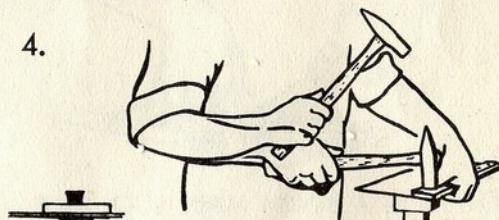
INSPECT THE HAMMER EVERY TIME IT IS CHECKED OUT OF THE TOOL ROOM. BE SURE THE HAMMER HEAD IS FIRMLY ATTACHED AND THE WEDGES DRIVEN TIGHTLY IN PLACE.

3.



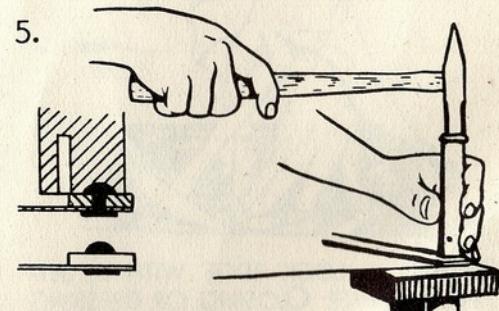
INSERT THE RIVETS; LET A PORTION, ABOUT $1\frac{1}{3}$ TIMES THE DIAMETER OF THE RIVET, PROJECT FOR HEADING. HOLD THE WORK OVER A STAKE AND DRAW THE PARTS TIGHTLY TOGETHER WITH THE RIVET SET.

4.



STRIKE A FEW BLOWS STRAIGHT DOWN ON THE RIVET. HEAVY BLOWS, OR TOO MANY BLOWS, WILL STRETCH AND BUCKLE THE METAL AROUND THE RIVET.

5.



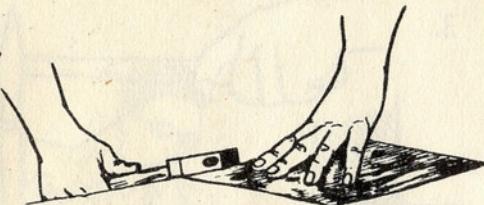
FINISH HEADING THE RIVET WITH THE CUP LIKE HOLLOW IN THE RIVET SET.

STANLEY TOOLS
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CHART NO. S37

**HOW TO USE
THE STANLEY SETTING HAMMER**

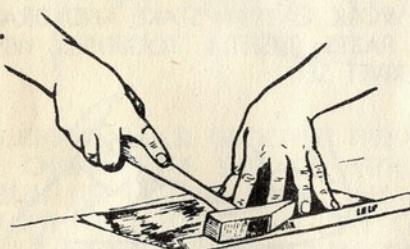
STANLEY

1.



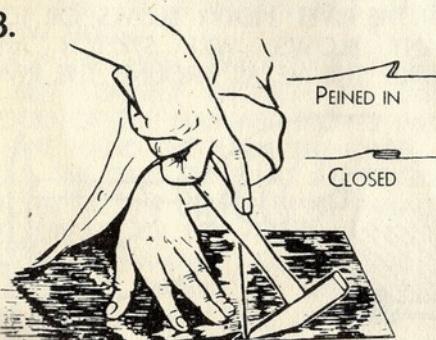
DRESSING A LOCK EDGE ON THE EDGE OF THE BENCH WITH THE SIDE OF THE HAMMER. THIS OPERATION IS OFTEN DONE WITH A MALLET OR WITH A PIECE OF WOOD.

2.

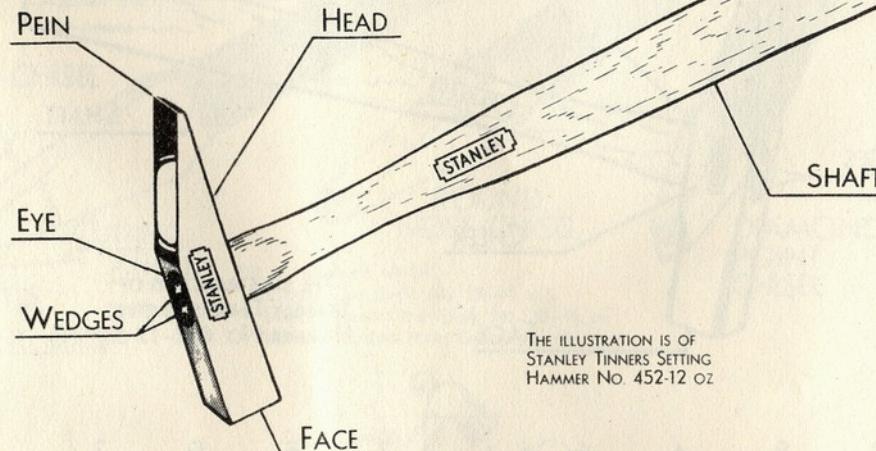


DRESSING A BENCH MADE LOCK EDGE

3.



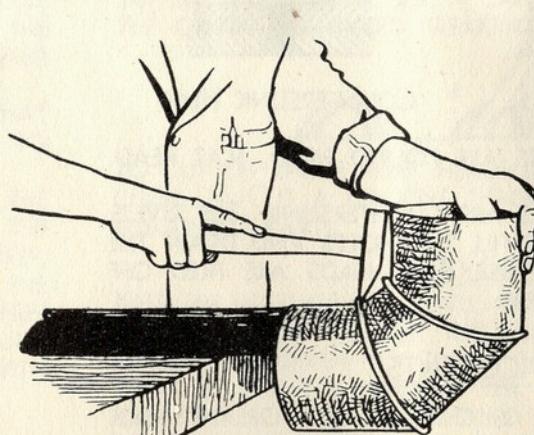
PEINING A LOCK EDGE WITH A SETTING HAMMER. CLOSING OR DRESSING DOWN A LOCK SEAM IS DONE WITH A MALLET.



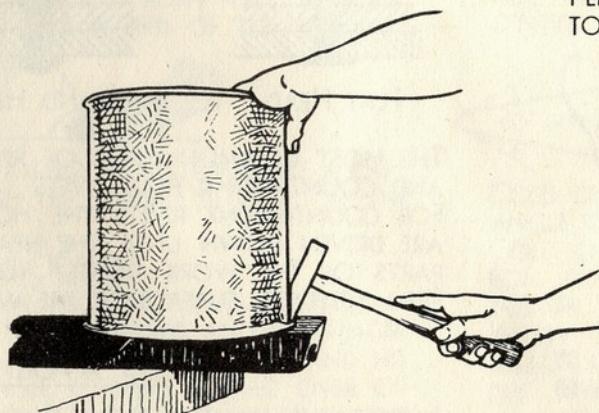
THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF
STANLEY TINNERS SETTING
HAMMER NO. 452-12 OZ

TO AVOID ACCIDENTS

INSPECT THE HAMMER EVERY TIME IT IS CHECKED OUT OF THE TOOL ROOM.
BE SURE THE HAMMER HEAD IS FIRMLY ATTACHED AND THE WEDGES DRIVEN
TIGHTLY IN PLACE.



CLOSING THE SEAMS OF AN ELBOW



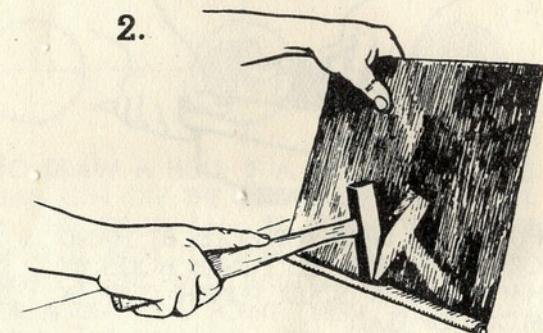
CLOSING THE SEAMS OF A DOUBLE
SEAMED BOTTOM.

1.



DRESSING METAL AROUND A WIRE TO
MAKE A REINFORCED WIRE EDGE.

2.



PEINING THE EDGE AROUND A WIRE
TO FINISH A REINFORCED WIRE EDGE.



OPENING A CLOSED SEAM.

STANLEY

TRADE MARK

THE TOOL BOX OF THE WORLD